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JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1929

King Seeks Inquiry In Magruder Status

THE touchy case of Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder, turned up by Charles Francis Adams along with his portfolio as Secretary of the Navy, swung back into the limelight yesterday when Senator William H. King, fiery Democrat of Utah, demanded that the Senate launch an investigation of why the admiral is still "awaiting orders" and why he was ever placed on that status.

Tuesday on the floor of the Senate Mr. King questioned Senator Frederic Hale, of Maine, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, regarding the Magruder case and at that time served notice that he intended to take further action.

Yesterday he carried out his threat by introducing a resolution which would authorize the Senate to delve into all phases of the case of a rear admiral on the active list drawing full pay and allowances for more than a year and a half while "waiting orders."

The text of Mr. King's resolution follows:

"Whereas, there appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of September 24, 1927 an article entitled 'The Navy and Economy' by Rear Admiral T. P. Magruder which discussed the administration of the Department of the Navy, and

"Whereas, on October 3, 1927, the Secretary of the Navy addressed a communication to Admiral Magruder, who was then Commandant of the Fourth Naval District, with headquarters at Philadelphia, requesting him to submit to the Department further information relative to certain statements contained in said article, and

"Whereas, after an interchange of correspondence between the then Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Magruder, the former issued an order dated October 29, 1927, relieving Admiral Magruder from his command of the Fourth Naval District, effective November 5, 1927, and

"Whereas, there appeared in the Washington Evening Star of October 27, 1927 an article relative to Admiral Magruder being relieved of his command, which quoted the Secretary of the Navy as saying 'The order to Admiral Magruder is not punitive; it is administrative,' and

"Whereas, Admiral Magruder has not, since being relieved of his command of the Fourth Naval District, been reassigned to active duty by the Department of the Navy, and it is currently reported that such non-assignment is the result of the publica-

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Col. Enochs to Retire

THE Secretary of War has approved the request of Col. Berkeley Enochs, Inf., that he be retired, after more than 34 years of active service in the Army. The retirement will dispose of the charges recently preferred against him by Maj. Gen. Hanson E. Ely, commanding the Second Corps Area.

The charges were based on three specifications, pertaining to disrespect. The first alleged disrespect toward General Ely, through the manner and word by which Col. Enochs is said to have attributed to himself remarks made by General Ely, to the effect that the officers' mess at Governors Island was in a dirty, filthy condition.

The other two specifications alleged humiliation to Brig. Gen. Archibald Campbell, then colonel and adjutant of the Second Corps Area. In both cases, it was charged, Col. Enochs questioned the loyalty of Col. Campbell to him, Col. Enochs, then chief of staff of the corps area. It is alleged that on both occasions Col. Enochs, by his language, did wrongfully harass and humiliate Col. Campbell, who, in both instances, claimed that he had acted with propriety and without any disloyalty to the Corps Area Chief of Staff.

War Need Is Seen In Art Color Trade

THE vital need in our national preparedness program of protecting the American art color industry was stressed by Representative John G. Cooper, of Ohio, in an extension of remarks in the Congressional Record of June 3.

"Regardless of any other issue," the Ohioan said, "and as a part of our national preparedness program we must see that this industry is carefully safeguarded in order to assist in keeping our dye and chemical industry properly organized and supported in times of peace so as to be ready for any national emergency."

Mr. Cooper, referring to the tariff bill under discussion in the House, showed the close relation between such a peaceful product as artist colors and high explosives.

"Gentlemen, I ask you," he said, "if we are to confine ourselves to only a very limited revision of the tariff on a few outstanding cases where it is apparent an injustice is being done to any of our industries, does not this case merit immediate action?"

Our Preparedness Program

"When we entered the World War our sense of national pride and security was greatly shocked by our unpreparedness and the great lack of a mobile chemistry industry that could be quickly turned from the masking of dyes and chemicals to the necessary high explosives for the great emergency. Some of the dyes are high explosives in themselves and are also used for medicinal purposes.

"For example, picric acid, a coal-tar derivative, is a yellow dye which is used in the manufacture of some of the 'artists' colors'; a solution of picric acid is used as an antiseptic and as a local anesthetic for bathing open wounds and for healing burns. Indeed, this same picric acid was one of the most important high explosives used in the World War.

"This so-called artist-color industry is one of the big consumers of the peace-time products of our dye and chemical industry. Adequate protection to guarantee the absolute security of this industry should constitute a very definite part of our national-preparedness program to defend our citizens and protect our honor and great wealth.

A Key Industry

"If we neglect our duty and our responsibility of protecting the consumers of our dye and chemical industry, we will soon discover the rapid disintegration of this important key in-

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Army-Navy Pay Board Drafts Final Report

By H. M. MCINTYRE

UNDER an agreement unanimously approved by the entire personnel of the Joint Army and Navy Pay Board a report is being drafted by a subcommittee to be submitted to the full board for final action on Monday, June 17.

In this report it is understood the board will not attempt to draft a tentative bill nor will it include a proposed schedule of pay, but will confine its findings to fundamentals such as the need for an increase, the effects of the present law and a general statement of the conditions existing. The recommendations will be general, rather than specific, in character, stressing the necessity for an increase with the 1908 schedule as a basis and urging the elimination of all allowances and a new schedule on a straight pay basis.

It is understood that a double motive prompted the board in reaching this decision. In the first place its members feel that its first duty is to present a convincing case to Congress of the need for a change and let the law-makers take the initiative in framing the bill to remedy the existing evils with the board ready to go further and draft specific recommendations in the event the Joint Committee after a preliminary investigation wants the board's assistance.

In the second place while the board is in entire agreement on the fundamentals it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to frame a schedule applicable to the different services with their differing personnel systems. A clear statement of the case that will bring out the problems involved and will show the necessity for Congress to act is believed to be a better procedure than concrete recommendations that would of necessity be contrary to the precedent Congress set in the 1921 Joint Pay Act.

As has been clearly brought out in the board's investigation, conditions in the Army and Navy have a vital bearing on the pay situation. The hump in the Army and the stagnation in promotion makes it almost essential to consider length of service as an important factor in determining pay. Whereas in the Navy promotion by selection and the relatively even flow of promotion naturally results in service in grade being the all-important consideration. The logical solution obviously is a pay bill that makes different provisions for the different services, at the same time maintaining a rate of pay that will average up in the long run. In the event the board carries out its present plans Congress will

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Navy One of Greatest Engineering Marvels Adams Says as 239 Midshipmen Graduate

CLIMAXING a colorful June week, 239 graduates were presented their diplomas at commencement ceremonies June 6 in the Dahlgren Hall, Naval Academy.

on the ocean and under the ocean—mark the changes that each decade has brought. Grow prosperous in development.

"Mark well that there are problems of vital interest to be tested. The Navy needs your brains. Your courage, all the devotion you have. Decisions must be made. There will be work to inspire you. The Navy is a man's job. It is no place for boys, searching for ease or luxury. It means years of work with rich rewards and honors."

"You have had happy years here. Among other things you have learned something of the art of human relations, which will be an art of great use to you in the service, where you must take your part in the complex organization of the world—an art that will fit you for the spirit of service. To succeed, you must be willing to sacrifice yourselves for the general good. Hold honor high, be just and be loyal. If temptation should come to you remember this old institution, what

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Record of Air Corps Reviewed By Fechet

BY MAJ. GEN. J. E. FECHET
Chief of the Army Air Corps

THE interest displayed by the general

public in the recent Air Corps maneuvers recalls a not distant past when the most outstanding aeronautical undertakings were almost exclusively the work of either Army or Navy air service personnel. Now commercial aviation has come into its own; largely upon the basis of Service air pioneering, commerce has investigated aircraft and found its development such that its general utility must be recognized. Speed, safety, carrying capacity and endurance of aircraft and aircraft engines have been tested and improved in the strenuous experiments of Air Corps personnel. Further tests and greater improvements will be made; but it is now entirely feasible for civil aeronautics to bear a great share of the burden.

In this work it remains the province of the Air Corps to cooperate, but the competitive endeavors of the past can now be given over to civilian groups. The Army Air Corps may now more closely confine its labors to strictly military projects. As the Corps enters this new cycle of its evolution, a review of that through which it has passed may be considered timely.

The World War wrought a great change in the attitude of the public towards aviation. The great conflict established beyond all doubt the absolute necessity of an adequate air force in military operations. Following the close of the war, when the Air Corps was established as a combatant arm of the military service, the task before it was not only to build up for itself a sound tactical foundation, but to create sympathetic public interest in aviation. Thereafter the Air Corps steadily and constantly demonstrated its value both as a combatant branch of the military establishment and as a useful peacetime utility.

In 1919 there existed the stimulus of popular curiosity in aviation only as one of the elements, new and till then practically unknown, which had helped win the war. In that year the Air Corps started playing a pioneering role in flying achievements, and in the engineering phases of aviation, which tended to build up interest as well as confidence on the part of the public in the aeronautical industry.

Pioneer in Air Mail
The Army Air Corps was the pioneering agency in the inauguration of the Air Mail Service, which was started on May 15, 1918, between Washington, D. C., and New York City. The Air Corps furnished all the planes and equipment, as well as the piloting personnel. One trip was made each way daily except Sunday.

The air mail service continued under military direction until August 10, 1918, when it was taken over by the U. S. Post Office Department and operated entirely as a civilian organization. The Army Air Corps, however, turned over planes and accessories to the Post Office Department to enable it to operate the service without interruption, and continued to do so until it was able to secure special planes more adapted for flying the air mail service than the military types of planes.

Thus was inaugurated an air mail service which developed to such an extent that it now enjoys world-wide reputation of being the most extensive and efficiently operated system of any country in the world.

Reliability First Flight
The Round-the-Rim Flight of 1919 was the first big venture of the Air Corps, Lt. Col. R. S. Hartz and Lt. E. E. Harmon successfully completing the circuit of the United States after covering a distance of 9,823 miles.

The Transcontinental Reliability Test Flight, in which 68 Army pilots par-

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Denial of Citizenship to Schwimmer Viewed by Press

THE recent decision of the United States Supreme Court denying the rights of citizenship to Rosika Schwimmer, has been both applauded and derided in the editorial columns of some of the larger daily newspapers. Those who applaud the decision base their viewpoint upon the patriotic and national sense of duty of the true American citizen, and their willingness to defend his country against enemies. Defenders of Mme. Schwimmer describe her as a brave thinker, striving for freedom of expression, caught in the web of "American intolerance." The decision of the Supreme Court was based upon Mme. Schwimmer's refusal to bear arms in the country's defense.

THE *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (Independent) writes: "The decision of the Supreme Court against the naturalization of Rosika Schwimmer is based on the opinion that a person who is an 'uncompromising pacifist with no sense of nationalism could not take the oath of allegiance without mental reservation. This sounds like common sense. * * * Nationalism must ultimately rest upon the citizen's duty to defend his nation. Viewed broadly or narrowly, the possibility that an individual with no sense of nationalism could, without mental reservation, take oath of allegiance to a nation becomes highly questionable. It might be asked why a person who does not believe in nationalism wishes to become the citizen of a nation. The answer in Mme. Schwimmer's case is that she desires to cease being a subject of Hungary—she has a sense of nationalism to this extent—and that the United States comes nearest her ideal. But the alien who asks the privileges and protection of citizenship without being willing to give unreserved allegiance to the nation must obviously remain an alien."

THE *Washington Evening Star* (Independent) asserts: "The cause of national defense won a notable victory in the United States Supreme Court. * * * Excepting for professional peace-at-any-price groups, the republic will applaud the Supreme Court's ruling. The overwhelming majority of the people adhere to the old-fashioned theory that an America worth belonging to—as a citizen—is worth fighting for and dying for when its honor is aspersed or its territory invaded. Frau Schwimmer and her kind presumably shake the dust of their native lands from oppressed feet in order to enjoy the untrammeled opportunities which life in the United States affords. * * * When aliens are admitted to American citizenship, they are called upon to swear allegiance to the Constitution. The Constitution, the Supreme Court points out, declares that the duty of citizens to shoulder arms and 'defend our Government against all enemies, whenever necessity arises, is a fundamental principle of the Constitution.' The Supreme Court rightly and resolutely says to all who make such pretensions, 'Thou shalt not pass.'"

Discusses Radio

A GENERAL resume of the work and policies of the Naval Communication System was given by Capt. S. C. Hooper, U. S. N., Director of Naval Communications before the Interstate Commerce Committee during hearings on the proposed bill to create a Federal Radio Commission. During the course of the testimony Capt. Hooper stated that he had advised the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Radio Corporation to steer clear of entanglements with cable companies for the reason that the British dominated the cables, and that he feared their skill and experience in gaining control, should radio tie up with them.

In speaking further on the problems of British domination of the cables Capt. Hooper said "the present British merger of cables and radio is the answer to the American communications company."

Following is the testimony in part, as given by Capt. Hooper:

The Naval Communication System is under the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, administered by the Director of Naval Communications. Operation, traffic, and policy come under this Section. The Bureau of Engineering, Radio Division, handles research, material, and maintenance.

The Naval Communication Policy is as follows: To maintain and operate a naval communication system based on the requirements of the Fleet in war; to reduce by thorough indoctrination the number and length of communications; to provide and operate radiocompass stations as required; to develop such radio communications as may aid maritime and aviation interests; to cooperate with the radio and cable organizations of the United States and other countries and to safeguard the communication interests of the United States, both public and private; to develop and maintain within the Fleet the best forms of communications for battle efficiency, stressing aviation and submarines; to use naval radio communications to assist in the furtherance of American interests abroad.

Presents New System.

Naval Communications provides the nerve system within the Fleet, and connecting the Fleet with the Navy Department and District Headquarters, over which information flows, and over which orders are given. The Service must provide for instantaneous multiple distribution of orders and information to the various forces over wide areas and regardless of disposition, disposition and action through chains of military command, direction finding, radio tracking, tactical and strategical communications, communication through deliberate interference, creation of interference, accuracy and secrecy of communications on the surface, in the air, and submerged, interception of enemy traffic, interception of own traffic, communication of spots from aircraft spotting for firing ships, and

from information scouting ships and planes.

The total plant value of the Navy ship and shore systems is \$18,000,000. Total annual maintenance, exclusive of operating personnel, \$1,300,000. An equal amount is expended for modernizing to increase efficiency and reduce interference with broadcast reception.

Navy radio on shore operates a primary chain connecting Washington with San Francisco, the Canal Zone, Hawaii, Samoa, Guam, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Great Lakes, Alaska and the Philippines. It has a secondary chain of fleet feeder and relay stations—one in each Naval District, and a third chain of coastal stations for direct communication with Government vessels. Also a radio station at each Naval air station for communication with aircraft, and a chain of radiocompass stations along the coasts.

There are a total of 108 radio stations, averaging from one to ten transmitters per station. Of these, 18 are high and medium power stations, 51 are radiocompass stations, and the remainder coastal stations. Our service provides the mariner with time signals, weather, hydrographic, derelict and ice bulletins, and assists the Weather Bureau in the collection of weather reports from shipping.

There are a total of 336 government frequencies out of a total of 2,230, of which 136 are peace-time naval frequencies, assigned by the President, after recommendation by the Inter-departmental Radio Advisory Committee. Of these, 20 are experimental, 46 are in the international frequency portion of the spectrum (above 6,000 kcs.), half fleet and half shore, 28 are low frequencies for fleet and shore use, and 30 for local use mostly within the boundaries of the fleet maneuvering areas.

There are, roughly, 100 officers on communication duty afloat and on shore, one-half of whom are postgraduate radio officers highly qualified, and nearly 3,000 operators; also 150 civilian telephone and telegraph operators. All of our Naval aviation officers are qualified radio operators, at least those below the grade of lieutenant commander.

The total annual traffic on our shore system amounts to 60,000,000 words, including relays, or 25,000,000 words of original traffic. Of this, 8,000,000 is for other Government departments, representing a saving of over \$1,000,000 per year. The strictly Naval traffic, if handled on commercial systems, would cost the Government, roughly, \$3,000,000 per year, or a total saving of \$4,000,000 per year, not counting relay costs, which would bring this figure up considerably beyond the total expense of shore systems, including shore personnel, but not including cost of personnel afloat. One hundred and seven thousand ships, 12,000 naval and 37 aircraft, obtained a total of 214,000 radiocompass bearings to assist their

THE *Baltimore Sun* (Independent Democratic) notes: "There cannot, it is often said, be any appeal from the decisions of the United States Supreme Court; beyond it there is no tribunal to which recourse may be had. But that is not quite true. There is the appeal to the future, with its new circumstances and new modes of thought; and time itself can undo the rulings of even the most august official body. And it is very probable that some such reversal will ultimately be made in respect to the decision which denies citizenship to the pacifist, Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer, because she declines to bear arms. Mrs. Schwimmer, of course, will not be able to avail herself of such a change, but the principle of reasoning upon which the denial of her application is based upon would, in the light of it, be viewed as an outworn thing. And in the end it is principle, not the particular fate of Mrs. Schwimmer, that is of first importance."

THE *Washington Post* (Independent) says: " * * * This Nation is not willing to admit into its citizenship any one who is disloyal, merely because an alien insists that an oath of loyalty would conflict with his 'free thought.' The acceptance of the minority's opinion, if carried to the logical conclusion, would create in the United States, an anarchy of political perverts, pacifists, internationalists and anti-Americans, all of them busily engaged in tearing down the foundations of the Nation. The teachings of Rosika Schwimmer, for example, are essentially base and evil, in that they inculcate a cowardly disloyalty that would sacrifice the United States rather than defend it. This alien has shown by her own statements that she has no conception of the American spirit or of American institutions, no sense of national devotion, no pride in American traditions and desire to support, to defend the Constitution. Her admission to citizenship would have been an insult to native Americans and to loyal naturalized citizens."

THE *New York Times* (Independent Democratic) comments: "By six to three the Supreme Court has decided that Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer, for eight years a resident of Illinois, may not become an American citizen. Her pacifist opinions are well known. It is not likely that she would ever have been called upon to 'bear arms.' We know from the experiences of the late war that any dissemination of her views at the wrong time would get her into jail, and she doesn't have to be a citizen to spread her light or darkness. * * * Rosika Schwimmer disappears, if you like. The whole question of American intolerance comes before the mind. Here is a brave thinker who follows his thoughts and would allow the largest liberty of opinion. There are few judges as learned. His learning is the least of his gifts. His generous spirit strives always for freedom in all directions. * * * Judge Holmes and Judge Brandeis may be said to be the defenders of minorities, of not only theoretic but applied freedom."

navigation during 1928, from the Navy's strategical compass stations.

RECEIPTS DECREASING.

The actual cash receipts for handling commercial despatches over Naval radio amounts to \$100,000 per year, and is gradually decreasing.

The maintenance of the Navy's Alaska-Bremerton circuit, Alaskan terminals, plus the 7 coastal and compass stations in Alaska is \$65,000 per year, excluding cost of enlisted personnel \$130,000—approximately 50 operators.

Twenty-eight Naval radio stations handle commercial radio traffic, as follows: Norfolk, Charleston, Parris Island, Savannah, Key West, St. Augustine, Eureka, Astoria, Kodiak, Dutch Harbor, Cordova, St. Paul, Sitka, Tutilua, Colon, Balboa, Cape Malia, Puerto Obaldia, La Palma, San Juan, St. Thomas, St. Croix, Port au Prince, San Francisco (press only), Cavite (press only), Puget Sound (Alaskan traffic only), Guam (press and ships in vicinity), Pearl Harbor (press only).

The policy is to make the rates for traffic equal to or slightly above commercial rates, except for press. Navy's ship tax is 8 cents. Established 1928. The Navy's coastal station tax is 12 cents (62 centimes). Established 1912. The ship tax on press is 1 cent a word. The coast station tax on press is 2 cents a word. Established 1918. The Navy's trans-Pacific press rate is 6 cents, San Francisco to Manila, with a free drop-off in Honolulu. Established 1922.

All through rates on press or commercial traffic handled by the Navy is a built-up rate including the commercial line tolls plus the tolls mentioned above.

There are only three areas in which the Navy now does point to point commercial work.

In the Canal Zone our shore station tax is reduced from 12 to 6 cents on through point to point traffic, permitting the other terminal of the circuit to share the other 6 cents. Established 1922.

We operate a Honolulu-Hilo circuit at 15 cents a word emergency inter-island traffic. Established 1922.

In Alaska we do certain point to point work, the tariffs being covered in an agreement with the WAMC&T System. Established 1927.

The Alaskan rates vary from 10 to 20 cents per word, based on a ten-word minimum.

Four Stations Closed.

The stations closed during the past year are Virginia Beach, Indian Head, Seawall, Me., and Cape Hatteras traffic stations.

The Navy is the principal training school for the Nation's radio talent, and a large percentage of commercial radio operators and technicians are ex-Navy officers and men.

Our Washington Radio Central handles an average of 1,200 messages daily and keeps in constant touch, through the Naval Communication System, with the entire Navy. It is possible to deliver a message to the entire Navy,

ashore and afloat, regardless of distribution of ships, in two or three hours. During Mr. Hoover's South American cruise the Utah, on which he returned from Montevideo, was in direct communication with Radio Central Washington during the entire voyage, except during three hours daily for the first three days out of Montevideo. An average of 10,000 words of traffic per day was handled to the United States from the Hoover ship.

In cases of urgency the Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet has been able to ask a question of Washington and receive a reply in 20 minutes. The average time of traffic delivery from the Asiatic Station to San Francisco is approximately 2 hours.

It is the constant aim of our Service to carry out the announced policies of the present and past administrations to keep clear of competition with commercial communication systems, except in accordance with the letter and spirit of the law.

Backing up our system on shore is the Volunteer Communication Reserve, consisting of about 1,500 reserve officers and men, who receive our instruction bulletins, hold regular drills under our District Commandants, and mobilize voluntarily in emergencies to keep communications open where commercial facilities are crippled. These men serve through interest and patriotism alone, and deserve every encouragement. Their services in war time will be vital, and only through the drudgery of peace-time drills do they become qualified to take their places promptly in case of need.

One of the greatest responsibilities of the moment for privately-owned commercial communications is to make a decision as to the future of the point to point communication services, particularly international circuits and their feeder circuits for collection and distribution of traffic within the United States. This decision will have a direct bearing on preparedness for national defense in event of emergency.

ENGLISH DOMINATION.

Until the termination of the World War, because of the foresight of forty years ago, England dominated the cables of the world, and gained tremendous advantages in world trade and business. As far back as 1910, we have knowledge that England made definite plans to encircle the globe with a radio system in order to maintain her communication monopoly. An imperial communication commission was established, consisting of some of the most eminent business men and engineers of the Empire, to advise in this connection—a volunteer board, which has been sitting at frequent intervals ever since its formation.

During the World War radio became an important factor in international communications, and at the conclusion of the war, five trans-Atlantic radio circuits and two trans-Pacific radio circuits, the American terminals tem-

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Fechet Reviews Air Corps

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ticipated, was the first concerted effort on the part of the Air Corps to test the feasibility of flights across the American continent. In this race, held in October, 1919, about half the participants flew from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast and back, the others vice versa.

In 1920 the Air Corps successfully completed another pioneering flight—from New York to Nome, Alaska. In the same year the Air Corps won the Pulitzer Cup Race at Mitchell Field, N. Y., Lt. C. C. Moseley, in a racing plane designed in our engineering division, averaging a speed of 178 miles per hour.

In 1922 Lt. J. H. Doolittle flew from Jacksonville, Fla., to San Diego, Calif., in 21 hours, 20 minutes, with one stop at San Antonio, Tex. This was the first transcontinental flight performed in less than 24 hours. During that year's Pulitzer races, Lt. R. L. Maughan achieved a new speed record of 205.8 miles an hour over a closed circuit.

1923 Endurance Record

A new world's endurance record was created in 1923, when Lts. O. G. Kelly and J. A. MacReady, piloting a transport plane, remained in the air 36 hours, 4 minutes and 34 seconds.

The first flight from the United States to one of the insular possessions occurred in 1923, when six De Haviland planes were flown from San Antonio, Tex., to San Juan, Porto Rico, and returned to Washington, D. C., without accident, 12 Army pilots participating.

In June, 1923, Lts. L. H. Smith and J. P. Richter established a new world's endurance record, forecasting the accomplishment of the famous "Question Mark." The Smith-Richter flight lasted 37 hours, 15 minutes, and 14 seconds.

World interest was centered in the Around-the-World Flight which was successfully accomplished between April 6th and September 28th, 1924. The distance flown totaled 27,553 miles, the actual flying time being 398 hours and 38 minutes. The flight personnel consisted of Capt. L. H. Smith, commanding, and Lts. E. H. Nelson, Leigh Wade, L. P. Arnold, Jack Harding, Jr., and H. H. Ogden.

A notable transcontinental flight was accomplished by Lt. R. L. Maughan in July, 1924, when he covered the distance of 2,645 miles from New York to San Francisco between dawn and dusk of the same day.

Bettis Sets Speed Record

A new world's high speed record was established by the late Lt. Cyrus Bettis in the 1925 Pulitzer Races, who negotiated the closed circuit of 204.279 kilometers at an average speed of 248.99 miles per hour. A few days later Lt. Doolittle won the Schneider Cup Race for seaplanes at Baltimore, with an average speed of 232 miles per hour. He flew the plane used by Lt. Bettis to win the Pulitzer Race, pontoons being substituted for wheels. The day after the Schneider Race, Lt. Doolittle flew at an average speed of 245 miles an hour over a 3-kilometer course, which was a new high record for sea-plane speed.

In January, 1926, Lt. MacReady broke the world's altitude record by ascending to 38,704 feet.

The Good Will Flight around South America, with Maj. H. A. Dargue as Flight Commander, furnished a most practical example of the reliability of the airplane as a medium of transportation over all sorts of terrain. The planes used on this flight were of the amphibian type, capable of landing on and taking off from both land and water.

Hawaiian Flight

The outstanding accomplishment of the Air Corps in 1927 was the Hawaiian Flight, from Oakland, Calif., to Honolulu, by Lts. L. J. Maitland and A. F. Hegenberger. This flight represented a tremendous advance in military aviation.

Aside from the above and many other notable flying achievements which greatly influenced the development of airplanes, engines and accessories, and aroused ambition and a spirit of competition among aviators in the commercial field, thus leading to many notable flying achievements by them in recent years, the Air Corps undertook other projects in cooperation with non-military agencies which have brought to light the great usefulness of the airplane as a commercial medium and one through which the public welfare may be served. The great forests of the Northwest have been patrolled by air in order to discover fires, report them by radio, and thus to enable prompt combative steps to be taken. The airplane has been used with great success in spraying with poison powder cotton

Senate Committee Recommends Enactment Of Navy and Marine Corps Personnel Bills

THE SENATE had before it this week the two bills (S. 550 and S. 551) designed to regulate distribution and promotion of commissioned officers of the line in the Navy and commissioned officers of the Marine Corps.

The bills were ordered favorably reported without amendment at what probably will be the only meeting this extra session of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. Should the Senate pass the measures this session, many consider it likely that they will be taken up by the House without awaiting the organization of committees. This would be done by having the bills lie on the Speaker's table and be taken up by unanimous consent.

The texts of the reports which Senator Hale's committee submitted with the bills follow:

Report Navy Bill

The Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate, to whom was referred the bill (S. 550) to regulate the distribution and promotion of commissioned officers of the line of the Navy, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

By the act of August 29, 1916, the existing system of promotion and retirement of the line officers of the Navy was established. This system substituted promotion by selection of the officers deemed best fitted to perform the duties of the next higher grades, "selection up," as it has been termed, for the then method of "selection out," whereby those least efficient were chosen for immediate retirement. By the present system a board of nine rear admirals is convened annually to select for promotion to the grades of rear admiral, captain, and commander the number of officers necessary to fill the prospective vacancies in those grades during the ensuing year. Officers who are not so selected for promotion before reaching certain ages or completing certain periods of commissioned service are placed upon the retired list.

This system of promotion has been in effect for nearly 12 years and has in the main proved satisfactory. There are improvements, however, which will make it operate more efficiently and with more justice to individual officers. These improvements are embodied in this bill. The bill is not a reversal nor is it a major alteration of the existing naval promotion system, but a smoothing-out measure to remove inequities and to equalize the opportunities, subject, of course, to their individual professional ability, of all officers in their progress through a service career.

Passed By Budget.

The bill represents the result of some years' study by the Navy Department. The provisions of this bill have been passed upon by the Budget and reported as not in conflict with the President's financial program. The bill represents an increased cost of but \$31,000

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plantations, valuable orchards, etc., to reduce or eliminate the ravages of parasitic insects. Various sections of the country have been surveyed for several governmental bureaus through aerial photographic methods at a great saving of time, labor, and money.

Seek Landing Fields

The Air Corps strove earnestly to establish landing fields and airways throughout the country, with a view to promoting safety in air travel and encouraging commercial aviation enterprises. This work, so ably started and carried on by the Air Corps for a number of years, was turned over to the Department of Commerce upon the establishment of an aeronautical branch in that department.

At all times the Air Corps has given to the aircraft industry the benefits of its research and development work in connection with airplanes, engines, accessories, navigation instruments, safety devices, and various aids in flying. The part it played in the development of the earth inductor compass made it possible for Col. Lindbergh to cross the Atlantic unerringly to his destination. It was the patient and untiring work of the Air Corps which made possible the development of the parachute to such a high state of efficiency that over 120 lives have thus far been saved in this country through its use. It is the pioneering work in connection with the development of the Radio Beacon which will before long enable airmen to fly over long distances and maintain an accurate course by relying solely on certain radio signals.

Flood Relief

The Air Corps has gained the admiration and gratitude of thousands of people through the work its pilots have performed in connection with relief in floods, tornadoes, epidemics, etc. Food, clothing, medicine, etc., have been rapidly transported to those in dire need of them. At various times patients re-

(Please turn to Page 830)

Did You Read

the following Important Service Stories Last Week:

ARMY—Fish Suggests 4-Year Rule for West Point; Nation's Defense Hoover's Memorial Day Subject; Seek Educational Orders; Fechet Plans Air Distance Test; Huge Gun to Cross Country; Better Clothing Sought; Cantigny Day at Hamilton?

NAVY—MARINE CORPS—Naval Air Program Discussed by Ingalls; Expect Service Pay Developments Soon; Business Draws Kurtz from Navy; Reinicke Replaces Kessing; Dyer's Mechanic Given Promotion for Aid; Blue and Blau Gas Differ?

If you did not read the Army and Navy Journal, you cannot obtain this valuable information from any other source.

Magruder Probe Asked

(Continued from First Page)
tion of the article referred to, and

"Whereas, Admiral Magruder is at present on the active list of officers of the Department of the Navy, drawing the full pay and allowances of a rear admiral in the United States Navy, and is by reason of his ability and experience qualified for further service as a naval officer; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is hereby authorized and directed to make an investigation as to the cause of Admiral Magruder being relieved of his command of the Fourth Naval District, and the reason why he has not been assigned to any duty whatever since being relieved of such command; and whether it is the purpose of the Secretary of the Navy to not further assign Admiral Magruder to any command, position or service in the Navy, and whether the relieving of Admiral Magruder from his command and not assigning him to any duty since the date he was relieved, was for the purpose of punishing him; and, if so, what acts or omissions on the part of Admiral Magruder justify such action by the Secretary of the Navy, and to report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, the result of its investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation dealing with the matters herein referred to and questions relating to cognate matters.

"For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions and recesses of the Senate in the 71st Congress, to employ such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic service to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words.

"The expenses of the committee or subcommittee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman."

Pay Report Ready

(Continued from First Page)
have to take the initiative in making this change.

In recommending action by Congress the board should experience no difficulty in making a strong case. Taking the 1908 Pay Bill as the basis it is simple to show by statistics that with the declining purchasing value of the dollar, officers of all branches of the service are much more poorly paid than they were twenty years ago. It is also easy to prove that the same consideration Congress has shown its own members, government officials and other government employees has not been shown the officer personnel of the military services.

"When the World War shut off the European supply of colors it gave our home industry for the first time a chance to grow and develop, with the result that there is now no finer quality of 'real artists' colors' made anywhere in the world than those made by American firms. I make this statement without peradventure of refutation and can adduce testimony from artists of renown to this effect and can give laboratory and scientific data substantiating this claim. These American-made colors are now being used by some of our most eminent artists in executing their most important commissions."

Cheatham to Open Bids

MAJ. GEN. B. F. Cheatham, The Quartermaster-General, will leave for Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 9, to be present at the opening of the bids for the construction of the dam in Red Butte Canyon, Ft. Douglas.

General Cheatham said that unless some complication arose, he would make the award immediately upon opening of the bids, in order that the work may be at once gotten under way.

It was first planned to construct a concrete dam throughout, but it was found that the cost of this would be prohibitive, running in the neighborhood of \$800,000.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Holabird Show Open 3 Days

IN ORDER to meet the great demand for opportunity to witness the Military Transportation Pageant and Exposition which will be held at Camp Holabird, Baltimore, Md., June 12, 13 and 14, it has been decided to open the exhibit to the public on all three days. It was originally planned to limit the attendance on the first two days to Government officials and those interested in the transportation industry.

Owing to requests for exhibit space it also has been found necessary to increase the space set aside for these exhibits from 75,000 square feet to over 100,000 square feet.

It is estimated that it will take three hours for the pageant feature of the exhibit to pass in review. More than two thousand troops of the Regular Army, National Guard, Organized Reserves, United States Marine Corps, and representatives and employees of the various cooperating civilian organizations will participate. Among the units who will take part in the pageant will be troops of the Third Cavalry from Ft. Myer, Va., which also will stage mounted drills and stunts. They will be transported by motor transportation from Ft. Myer to Camp Holabird and return, thus demonstrating the use of the Army's latest horse motor vans.

RESOLUTION EXPRESSES REGRET.

Ft. Adams (*Special*).—Upon the departure of Col. William K. Naylor for his new post as Chief of Staff of the Second Corps Area, a resolution was introduced by Alderman Mahan and passed by the Board of Alderman of Newport, in which regret was expressed at his departure. The resolution also conveyed appreciation for the part Col. Naylor played in matters pertaining to the progress of the city of Newport.

A copy of the resolution was forwarded to the Secretary of War, with the request that it be filed with the official record of Col. Naylor.

INSPECTS 3rd DIVISION

Presidio of San Francisco (*Special*).—Brig. Gen. J. C. Castner, commanding the 3rd Division, arrived at the Presidio on May 25th to conduct his annual tactical inspection of 3rd Division Units, commanded by Col. F. H. Brown. Gen. Castner first inspected the 91st Observation Squadron and 15th Photo Section at Crissy Field and then ran down to Monterey for an inspection of the 76th Field Artillery. He returned on the night of the 27th for a reception in his honor at the Presidio Officers' Club.

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16th Infantry on Ranges

Ft. Wadsworth (*Special*).—Bayonet and pistol qualifications in the 16th Infantry are progressing in a highly gratifying manner. In the 3rd Battalion, Company K has qualified two officers and 42 men in the former weapon, and nine with the pistol; Company L qualified two officers and 32 men in bayonet, three officers and two enlisted men in pistol; Company I has qualified four with the pistol.

In the 1st Battalion, Company A has completed training with both weapons, qualifying 100 per cent. Company B has completed pistol firing with 100 per cent, and stands 100 per cent qualified in bayonet to date. Company C is qualified 100 per cent, to date in both weapons. Company D has 100 per cent qualification to date with pistol, and has made an average of 361 in the 1000-inch machine-gun firing now completed.

The 2nd Battalion, with Company K attached, has completed the rifle firing of its first group, all companies qualifying 100 per cent. Company E has qualified 10 experts and five sharpshooters; F, five experts, 10 sharpshooters, and two marksmen; G, 16 experts, five sharpshooters, and three marksmen; H, 16 experts and four sharpshooters; K, 13 experts, five sharpshooters, and four marksmen.

Ross on Park Commission

CAPT. GEORGE F. HOBSON, Engineers Corps, has been relieved from duty as a member of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania, Va., National Battlefield Park Commission, and is to be replaced July 1 by Col. Tenney Ross, Infantry. The other members of the commission are Maj. Gen. John L. Clem, U. S. A., retired, and V. M. Fleming, of Fredericksburg, a Confederate veteran.

ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS

St. Mihiel, scheduled to arrive San Francisco June 14; leave June 19, arrive Honolulu June 25; leave July 2, arrive San Francisco July 8; leave July 13, arrive Corinto July 21; leave July 21, arrive Panama July 23; leave July 24, arrive New York July 30.

Cambray, scheduled to leave New York June 25, arrive Panama July 1; leave July 2, arrive Corinto July 4; leave July 4, arrive San Francisco July 12.

Ch. Thierri, scheduled to arrive San Juan June 10; leave June 11, arrive Cristobal June 14; leave June 19, arrive San Juan June 22; leave June 22, arrive New York June 26; leave July 11, arrive San Juan July 15; leave July 16, arrive Cristobal July 17; leave July 23, arrive San Juan July 27; leave July 27, arrive New York July 31.

Somme, scheduled to leave Honolulu June 7, arrive San Francisco June 13; leave June 20, arrive Corinto June 28; leave June 28, arrive Panama June 30; leave July 1, arrive New York July 7.

Grant, scheduled to arrive Guam June 10; leave June 10, arrive Manila June 15; leave June 22, arrive Chingwangtao June 27; leave June 28, arrive Nagasaki July 1; leave July 1, arrive Honolulu July 12; leave July 13, arrive San Francisco July 19.

(Anyone desiring further information concerning sailing dates of Army transports should address the query to the Transport Editor.)

Legion Team to Shoot

THE American Legion will enter a team in the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 25. This is the first time that the Legion has been represented at the matches, according to an announcement at the Headquarters of the National Rifle Association.

Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckord, executive vice president of the Association has received a letter from James F. Barton, National Adjutant of the Legion notifying him that the veterans will send their best marksmen to the big range at Camp Perry. As soon as the team Captain is named, preliminary contests to select candidates for the team will be held in all parts of the country.

ASKS BOMBING RANGES

A bill which would authorize the acquisition of about one thousand acres of land in settlement of certain damage claims, and for aerial bombing range purposes at Kelly Field, Texas, was introduced in the House this week. A sum not to exceed \$80,000 would be appropriated.

Citations Awarded

WARD of the Distinguished Service Cross to Christopher L. Edell, formerly corporal, Company D, 303rd Engineers, 78th Division, and of Silver Star Citations to Charles J. Trevail, former second lieutenant, 130th Infantry, 33rd Division, and 1st Lt. Fred C. Thomas, Cavalry, was announced this week by the War Department.

The citations accompanying the awards follow:

Distinguished Service Cross Citation.—Christopher L. Edell (Army serial No. 2405666), formerly corporal, Company D, 303d Engineers, 78th Division, American Expeditionary Forces. For extraordinary heroism in action near Thiaucourt, France, September 30, 1918. With utter disregard for his own personal safety, and in the face of intense enemy shell fire, Corporal Edell voluntarily crossed "No Man's Land" during a heavy enemy barrage and brought back three members of his command who were wounded and helpless in front of the trenches, thereby saving the lives of those men and setting an example of soldierly courage and determination to the members of his organization." Residence at enlistment: 51 Mercer Street, Paterson, N. J. Birthplace: Philadelphia, Pa.

Silver Star Citation.—Charles J. Trevail, formerly second lieutenant, 130th Infantry, 33rd Division, American Expeditionary Forces. For gallantry in action at Bussy, France, on the night of November 3-4, 1918. Lieutenant Trevail led a raiding party of 50 men in an attack on the enemy's position at Bussy, during which they killed 13 of the enemy and brought back valuable information regarding the enemy's troops." Residence at enlistment: New York, N. Y. Birthplace: Brooklyn, N. Y.

Silver Star Citation.—Fred C. Thomas, first lieutenant, Cavalry, then second lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, attached to the 80th Division, American Expeditionary Forces. For gallantry in action north of Buzaney, France, November 3-6, 1918. Lieutenant Thomas carried out the patrol work of the division with his detachment of 17 men, covering the entire front of the Division Sector. The patrol located enemy machine guns and enemy parties. This information was of great value to the command and aided the Infantry materially in continuing the advance. He personally led several of these dangerous patrols during the engagement November 3-8, 1918." Birthplace: Gloucester, Ohio. Entered military service from Ohio. Present station: Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

30th Infantry Notes

On the morning of the 28th, Gen. Castner began his inspection of the 30th Infantry. After reviewing the regiment, Gen. Castner selected various companies for demonstrations of various phases of training. This was followed by an inspection of barracks, upon completion of which Gen. Castner stated that he had never seen any finer and that he had no suggestions to offer. At 1:30 p. m. of the 28th, the regiment, in full field equipment, began a 10-mile march to Lake Merced where it encamped. Gen. Castner marched with the regiment and shortly after reaching camp handed Col. Brown a problem which made it necessary for the regiment to break camp during the night, march back to the Presidio and take up a position prepared to launch an attack at dawn on the 29th. At the end of the attack, Gen. Castner assembled the regiment, conducted a very thorough critique, and highly praised Col. Brown and the regiment for their demonstrated efficiency in garrison and field training.

The 3rd battalion, 30th Infantry, commanded by Maj. J. L. Jenkins, left the Presidio on June 1st, for a week of training in the field. The first move was by truck to San Mateo, thence by marching to Searsville Lake for a two-day period of maneuvers. The remaining four days were spent in marching and maneuvering over the 40-mile stretch from Searsville back to the Presidio, where the battalion arrived on June 7th.

PROVIDES FOR TARGET RANGE

A bill introduced in the House this week provides an additional appropriation of \$7,500 for the completion of the acquisition of lands in the vicinity of Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., for use as a target range.

C. W. School Graduates

THE Navy Line Officers' Course and the Navy Ordnance Postgraduate course ended at the Chemical Warfare School May 29.

Those who were graduated from the Navy Line Officers' Course were Comdr. E. J. Foy, Lt. Comdr. A. D. Douglas, Lts. B. W. Cloud, M. H. Stein, B. J. Shinn, C. F. Hudson, L. M. Wise; Lts. (jg) W. S. Parr, J. E. Whitehead, R. H. Rodgers, J. A. Hayes, F. W. Macdonald, E. B. Taylor, T. C. Thomas; Ensigns, W. G. Cooper, P. W. Watson, T. L. Mayo, A. I. F. Fravel, R. C. Collins, W. R. Loud, D. G. Donaho, G. A. Lange, J. P. Walker, R. E. DeLaBarre, W. H. Jacobsen.

Those who were graduated from the Navy Ordnance Postgraduate course were Lts. M. Moses, A. J. Couble, R. E. Robinson, K. H. Noble, M. R. Kelley, A. J. Isbell, H. B. Brumbaugh and W. W. Juvenal.

Emergency Officers Retired

The following names have been added to the Emergency Officers' Retired List:

2d Lt. B. T. Andrews, F. A.; 1st Lt. B. H. Bostwick, Av.; Maj. E. E. Buell, Dent.; Capt. H. M. Bush, Med.; 1st Lt. D. R. Campbell, Q. M. C.; Capt. J. Cavanaugh, Q. M.; 1st Lt. J. R. Costinett, Q. M.; 2d Lt. R. H. Flamm, R. T. C.; 2d Lt. N. E. Good, Inf.; Maj. J. B. Goodman, Inf.; Capt. C. A. Kane, Med.; Capt. J. Lieberman, Inf.; 2d Lt. D. R. MacCougall, Engrs.; 1st Lt. C. D. G. Mack, Med.; 1st Lt. J. A. McGuire, T. C.; 2d Lt. O. C. Painter, Inf.; Maj. G. L. Peterson, Q. M.; Capt. F. C. Radcliffe, Inf.; 1st Lt. D. F. Sutton, Inf.; Capt. J. Schmid, Q. M.; Lt. Col. S. Simpson, F. A.; 1st Lt. E. R. Stavrum, Inf.

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TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATES OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY:

YOU ARE HEREBY notified that an annual meeting of the members of the Association of the Graduates of the United States Military Academy will be held at West Point, N. Y., on the 12th day of June, 1929, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to consider and take action on the following propositions:

1. To amend the Certificate of Incorporation of said corporation so as to change its purposes and powers as follows:

That paragraph second of the Certificate of Incorporation which at present reads as follows:

"That the objects for which said society or club is formed are as follows, viz.:

"To cherish the memories of the Military Academy at West Point and to promote the social intercourse and fraternal fellowship of its graduates."

be amended so as to read:

"The object of the Association shall be to cherish the memories of the Military Academy at West Point, to promote its welfare and that of its graduates and to foster social intercourse and fraternal fellowship."

2. To determine whether said Certificate of Incorporation be amended so that the number of trustees shall be increased from 10 to 30.

R. G. ALEXANDER,

Secretary.

June 3, 1929

**Army and Navy
U. S. M. C.-N. G.****Coast Guard
Reserve Forces****SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP****DEVELOPMENTS IN ARMS LIMITATION**

All indications point to speedy and important developments in the International limitation of armament situation. In view of the official reticence it is impossible to forecast whether the initiative will be taken by our own or the new British Government but seems certain that a definite move is pending.

Indicative of the imminence of such action is the fact that the General Board of the Navy is holding almost continuous sessions, working out the mass of data of the so-called "formula," the yardstick for measuring the relative value of fighting ships of all classes, by which this administration hopes to break the deadlock that developed in the Geneva conference.

Other developments are equally significant. Sponsoring of the Freedom of the Seas' program by Ramsey MacDonald, new British premier, as the next important step in the movement to further limit naval armament has given rise to speculation over the possibility of a conference in the near future, either to consider that alone or to combine it with the naval problem. With Congress on record as favoring such a conference prior to the scheduled 1931 gathering, the time appears to be ripe for action.

Commenting favorably on the proposal, Senator Swanson, ranking minority member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, at the same time sounds a note of warning that even if such an agreement is reached it does not remove the necessity for the United States to maintain its policy of equality with Great Britain. The Navy will be the force that would make such an agreement effective by providing the force needed to insure obedience to the rules of the seas.

MEDICINE SENT BY AIR

NOT long ago Lt. Bob Nowland, Operations Officer at Camp Nichols, P. I., received a telephone call at 12:00 noon from the Sternberg General Hospital at Manila, requesting the use of a plane to ferry certain medical supplies to Baguio. Mrs. Herron, wife of Col. Herron, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Department, was dangerously ill and an immediate operation was necessary. The distance from Manila to Baguio by air is 135 miles and by road is 180 miles, much of which is through one-way traffic which is controlled by gates.

Immediately upon receipt of the request, two 02-H planes were rolled out and warmed up. Thirty-five minutes later the package containing the medical supplies was delivered to Lt. Nowland at the line. This package was well padded with excelsior and well wrapped to practically eliminate any danger of breakage.

Since orders prohibit any single cross-country flights in the Philippine Department, Lt. B. Johnson piloted the escort plane. Also, because of the imperativeness in delivery, it was deemed more advisable to drop the package rather than attempt a landing some distance from the reservation. At 2:05 p.m. the package was dropped in front of the dormitory at Baguio.

Due to the cooperation of the Air Corps in this mission of mercy, at least four hours were saved in the delivery of the medicines.

AIR CHIEFS TO GET DOCTOR'S DEGREES

AN aerial exhibition will be staged over the grounds of the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., on June 19th, on which date the degree of Doctor of Aeronautical Science will be conferred by the college authorities upon Maj. Gen. James E. Fehet, Chief of the Air Corps, and Adm. Wm. A. Moffett, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department.

Fifteen Army airplanes will participate in the exhibition, comprising three pursuit type planes from Bolling Field; six observation planes from an Observation Squadron at Mitchel Field, and six bombardment planes from the 2nd Bombardment Group, Langley Field. Maj. H. J. Knerr, A. C. Commanding Officer of the 2nd Bombardment Group, has been designated as officer in charge of the aviation program, and the participating pilots have been instructed to land at Mustin Field, Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia, Pa., not later than 11:00 a.m., on the above mentioned date. The aerial exhibition will commence at 3:00 p.m., and last for about 45 minutes.

SELLERS' CONFIRMATION EXPECTED

CAPT. EDGAR B. LARIMER, U. S. N., reported at the Navy Department this week and on June 10 will assume his new duties as assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation, relieving Capt. Thomas R. Kurtz who is going on the retired list of the Navy at his own request.

Confirmation of the appointment of Rear Admiral David F. Sellers to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy by the Senate is expected hourly and he will immediately assume his new post, relieving Capt. Frank B. Freyer, who has been acting since the departure of Rear Admiral E. H. Campbell to take command of the Special Service Squadron.

Admiral Sellers was born in Austin, Texas, in 1874, and appointed to the Naval Academy from the State of New Mexico in 1890 and commissioned Rear Admiral in 1927. He has had considerable staff duty during his naval career and was on duty at San Francisco during the international exposition in 1915. In 1914 he was executive officer of the Arkansas. In 1915 he commanded the scout cruiser Salem. A course of instruction at the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., was undertaken in 1916.

During the World War Rear Admiral Sellers commanded the battleship Wisconsin and the transport Agamemnon. In 1919 he was on duty in the office of Naval Operations and later served on the staff of the president of the Naval War College. In 1920 Rear Admiral Sellers was on duty in the Bureau of Navigation and in 1921 he was selected as the Aide to the Secretary of the Navy.

After serving as Aide to the Secretary of the Navy Rear Admiral Sellers was in command of the new naval training station at San Diego, then as Chief of Staff of the Commander of the Scouting Fleet. Since 1927 Rear Admiral David Foote Sellers has been Commander of Special Service Squadron.

JANCKE OFF FOR AIR TOUR

BOTH of the junior secretaries of the Navy are "Air Fans." The Assistant Secretary for Aeronautics has continuously demonstrated his love of flying and now Assistant Secretary (Commodore) Jancke is heading south via plane on the first leg of a long air cruise that will bring him back to Washington about July 6.

Early on June 6 the Assistant Secretary left the Naval Air Station, Anacostia, D. C., on a flight to New Orleans. After a brief visit in his home city he will go on to the coast and will make an inspection of all the naval stations on the Pacific side before returning. Piloting his ship are two of the Navy's crack fliers, Lt. W. G. Tomlinson, winner of the recent stellar racing events at Anacostia, and Lt. L. A. Davidson, another star who is now assigned to duty in Naval Operations.

FLYING CONGRESSMAN GETS REBUFF

REPRESENTATIVE MELVIN J. MASS, Air Corps Reserve Pilot, has been warned to do his flying higher in the clouds. This warning was sent by Maj. Gen. James E. Fehet, Chief of the Army Air Corps. Representative Mass, it was charged, flew so low over the down-town section of Washington on one occasion that he frightened government employees. A complaint was made to the Department of Commerce, which in turn sent it to the War Department. It is against air regulations to fly lower than 1,000 feet.

General Fehet reported that an investigation by Army Officers disclosed that Representative Mass had not endangered any lives, but he thought it proper to warn the Congressman.

SURPLUS ENLISTED MEN PROBLEM

SOLUTION of the problem of caring for the surplus enlisted men who have qualified for admission to the Naval Academy is now up to Congress. At a hearing of the House Naval Affairs Committee on June 6 the question was thoroughly discussed but no final action taken due to the request of Congressman Vinsen that the matter be passed over temporarily as he wanted to go into it more thoroughly.

The action contemplated is the reporting out of a resolution making available not more than eighteen vacancies in the appointments provided for the Naval Reserve during the last three years. One hundred twenty-five enlisted men have qualified, 25 in excess of the allotment of 100 allowed under the law but seven or more have been taken care of by Congressional appointment.

At the hearing the question of establishing a precedent by such action was brought up. The department takes the view that special provision should be made this year for the boys who have already qualified and that steps should be taken in the future to hold the number down within the prescribed limits.

In this year's group the department feels that too many were drawn from the newly enlisted men more than 50 per cent having spent their time at the training schools without getting any sea service. It holds that primarily the law was passed to give worthy enlisted men in the Fleet a chance at the Academy and there is a feeling that fewer young men from private life should be given the opportunity to utilize a few months' enlistment as the open sesame to the Academy.

It is hoped that the committee will act speedily on the resolution and that action can be secured by Congress before the summer recess.

SUCCESSOR FOR GEN. LORD IS PROBLEM

ONE of the problems facing President Hoover is that of finding a successor to Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord as director of the Bureau Budget. Gen. Lord retired from the Army June 30, 1922, and the next day assumed the budget post which he held until his recent resignation. The President is represented as seeking some one with business experience and who is not now in the government service as his successor.

NAME CLASSIFICATION BOARD

THE board for the classification of officers for promotion and retirement, etc., under the provisions of the National Defense Act (section 24b, chapter 1, act of Congress approved June 4, 1920) was appointed on June 5, to meet July 1. Its members are: Maj. Gens. H. E. Ely and Frank Parker, Brig. Gens. H. A. Drum, Campbell King, M. L. Walker, C. D. Roberts, and J. B. Gowen.

C. M. T. C. ENROLLMENT NEARLY COMPLETED

ACCORDING to reports from the Commanding General of the various Corps Areas as of May 31, 1929, the C. M. T. C. enrollment for this year is practically completed. On that date 49,976 applications had been received. The enrollment allotment for the Corps Areas for 1929 is 50,270.

During the ten days prior to May 31 approximately two hundred applications per day were received. The Second Corps led with 8,158 and the Fourth Corps was second with 7,370.

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THE U. S. NAVY - THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Supply Corps Notes

OFFICERS of the Supply Corps and Chief Pay Clerks will change stations and duties as follows:

Capt. J. E. McDonald, Supply Officer, Aircraft Squadrons, Battle Fleet, on 1 July, 1929. Capt. W. D. Sharp, to duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts as Officer in Charge of the Stock Division. Capt. Sharp reported 1 June. Capt. E. R. Wilson, to duty as Disbursing Officer in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department. Capt. Wilson reported 1 June. Lt. J. M. Speissegger, 1 June for duty as Assistant to the General Inspector, Supply Corps. Lt. P. J. Penner (SC), to Disbursing Officer of the Naval Training Station, San Diego, Calif. Lt. Comdr. L. S. Steeves, Supply Officer of the USS Colorado on 30 June. Lt. F. S. C. Layman, to a course of instruction at the Philadelphia Textile School, Philadelphia, Pa., about 3 September, 1929. Lt. M. A. Roggenkamp, to Assistant for Disbursing, USS New Mexico. Lt. H. C. Mechtoldt, to duty in charge of Accounts of Yard Craft, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

The resignation of Lt. (jg) Joseph C. Molder (SC) USN has been accepted and will take effect on 15 June, 1929. Chief Pay Clk. J. A. Harris, to duty at the Naval Powder Factory, Indianhead, Md., on 15 August. Chief Pay Clk. C. C. Jordan, USN, ordered to the USS Trenton.

Reserve Bill Clarified

The Senate, June 4, passed the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 61) to amend the appropriation "Organizing the Naval Reserve 1930" so that the flight training of 209 members of the Naval Reserve would not have to cease on July 1 because of a mistake in wording made by the conferees.

Senator Hale, who brought the matter before the Senate recalled that when the last annual naval appropriation bill was before Congress the House cut out an item of \$32,000 that was recommended by the Budget for the training of certain men in the reserve. These were older pilots, men over 35 years of age. The House thought it was not advisable to give them flight training. The Senate put back the item. When it came to conference, at the suggestion of the House, certain wording was inserted. It has since been found that if that provision stays in the law no student aviators may be trained because they can not qualify for combat service until they become pilots.

Committee Discusses Bill

The House Committee on Naval Affairs met June 6, but took no action on pending legislation. Representative Britten presided.

The only measure was the joint resolution (H. J. 94) providing for the increase of the midshipmen of the Navy from the enlisted men of the Navy. The bill was drafted to secure entrance into the academy of the 18 enlisted men who qualified but for whom there was no authorization to enter the academy. There was a total of 125 who successfully passed the examinations which was 25 more than the legal allotment. Seven of the 25 were cared for by Congressional appointments.

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Discusses U. S. M. C. Bill

AFTER the Marine Corps and Navy Personnel bills, and the Public Works bill, had been called up and passed over on the motion of Senator King, in the Senate this week, Senator Swanson made the following statement in regard to the Marine Corps personnel bill:

"Mr. President, I want to address a few remarks to the Senate in regard to Senate bill 551, to regulate the distribution and promotion of commissioned officers of the Marine Corps. Promotions in the Marine Corps are made entirely on the basis of seniority at present, until we reach the grades of brigadier and major general. This bill provides for applying to the Marine Corps the same methods of promotion by selection and the same privileges of retirement that exist in the Navy. Most of the Marine Corps officers graduate from the Navy, but there is a great disparity in the matter of promotion between the two services.

It is provided that after an officer of the Navy fails of promotion he is retired at a certain age. A young man is not going to stay in the Navy as a lieutenant until he gets to be 50 or 60 years old. No man of any worth would do so. So the Navy had the old guillotine system, by which men were retired irrespective of their merits; so many were retire dead year.

When I was chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate in 1916 we provided for a system of selection, by which officers were promoted from one grade to another after being tested by a selection board. An officer could not go from one grade to another without the recommendation of a selection board designated those who were competent. The oldest officer among those selected as competent was the one who was promoted.

Under the practice in the Navy, after an officer got to be a captain at 55 or 58 years of age, if he was not promoted to be an admiral, and there was no chance of it, instead of letting the "guillotine" operate he was retired, I think on half pay, or some such arrangement.

There has always been a method of getting rid of men 60 years of age, because it is necessary that the younger men have opportunities of promotion and of having a chance to perform the services of the higher grades. After a man had served 30 or 40 years in the Army or the Navy it was considered very unjust simply to dismiss him without providing him with any compensation.

All this bill seeks to do is to apply to the Marine Corps methods of promotion in vogue in the Navy. There is provided an increase in number, but not of very many; the aggregate number in the Marine Corps, as I understand, is the same as in the Navy. The higher ranks in the Navy cost very little money. The pay in the Marine Corps and the Navy and the Army is now fixed on the basis of longevity, and consequently an increase from one grade to another amounts to very little. This entire bill would mean an expenditure of \$121,000 the first year, the next year it would cost less, the next year less, and it is estimated that in four or five years it would mean a saving instead of being an expense to the Government.

The Marine Corps is one of the best and most efficient of our armed forces, and it does seem to me it is right that those men who go to the Naval Academy and graduate, and select the Marine Corps, should not be retarded on account of a different method of promotion from that prevailing in the Navy.

The bill provides for an increase of one major general for the staff corps, to which the House did not agree. There are three brigadier generals in the staff corps, and they allow them to have one major general.

The staff corps has generally been considered one of the most efficient and responsible in nearly every military organization except the Marine Corps. General Ludendorff was in the staff corps, or, to be exact, he was the commissary general of the army of Germany during the entire war. The man in such a position has generally been an officer of ability. If a man who goes into the staff corps can never hope to be made a major general, no efficient man would want to go into that service. No man would want to belong to a corps where he could never attain the highest honor. General Lejeune, the Secretary of the Navy, and everybody who has given the matter any study, is satisfied that there ought to

(Please turn to page 827)

WOULD INCREASE MIDSHIPMEN.

For the purpose of increasing the number of midshipmen of the Navy from the enlisted men of the Navy, a bill was introduced recently in the House.

The bill provides that not in excess of eighteen enlisted men, as have successfully completed before July 31, 1929, the entrance requirements to the Naval Academy, but may not be appointed thereto by reason of the existing limitation in the number of midshipmen who may be appointed in the year 1929 from enlisted men of the Navy, may be appointed as midshipmen to fill vacancies in the allotted quota from the Naval Reserve for the year 1929 and for the preceding three years.

MAY REBUILD HOSPITAL.

The Secretary of War would be given authority to raze and rebuild the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs National Park, Ark., up to a normal capacity of five hundred beds, under the terms of a bill recently introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In giving reasons for this proposal it was stated that the hospital was established in 1883, and its buildings are old and not sufficiently modern to care for the present-day needs of the wards of the Government. Another reason given was that because of its limited capacity there are not sufficient beds available to provide necessary hospital treatment for the sick and wounded ex-service men applying. The bill provides for the appropriation of approximately \$1,800,000 to carry out the proposed program.

Fliers Nearly Drown.

An officer and three enlisted men of the Naval Air Station at Anacostia, D. C., narrowly escaped drowning June 5, when the Sikorsky plane which they were testing crashed and partially submerged in the Potomac River south of the station. The fliers, all of whom were uninjured, Lt. Stephen W. Callaway at the controls; Charles Kidder, aviation chief machinist's mate; C. F. Davis, second class seaman, and J. A. de Gague, aviation machinist's mate, third class.

The accident occurred while Lt. Callaway, after flying the craft at racing speed over the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers on its first routine flight after its arrival, was attempting to take off from the water. The plane speeded into the swells in the wake of a passing river steamer, it was said, and the crash occurred a few moments later as it headed toward shore.

Coast Guard Orders

The following is a complete record of permanent changes in assignments, retirements, promotions, appointments, etc., occurring among the commissioned and warrant personnel of the Coast Guard for the week ended June 5, 1929:

Commissioned Officers—Resignation of Lt. (jg) (T) J. J. Ruskin, of the AMMEN, Stapleton, N. Y., accepted, effective July 31, 1929.

Ens. (T) D. D. Hesler, assigned line duty, AMMEN, Stapleton, N. Y., effective about June 5, 1929.

Warrant Officers—Bsn. (L) H. Miller, assigned as officer in charge of Racine Station, both stations in the Eleventh District, effective on or about July 1, 1929.

Bsn. (L) J. A. Olander, assigned in the office of the Eleventh District, effective on or about July 6, 1929.

Chief Mach. T. C. Odderstol, assigned Section Base 15, Biloxi, Miss.

Mach. (T) R. E. Hearne, assigned NAUGATUCK, St. Petersburg, Fla., effective on or about August 10, 1929.

Mach. (T) E. A. Bigelow, detached LEGARE, New London, Conn., assigned to Destroyer Force, New London, Conn.

Mach. (T) N. L. Edwards assigned RUSH, at New York, N. Y., effective as of May 25, 1929.

Carp. C. Breiland, assigned Section Base Ten, Port Townsend, Washington.

Ch. Bsns. Mate U. F. Engman, Section Base Four, New London, Conn., tendered an appointment as temporary boatswain and assigned Squadron One, Offshore Patrol Force, Boston, Mass.

Resignation Bsn. (T) C. C. Lee, Section Base 11, Oakland, Cal., accepted.

Museum to Get Engine

IN compliance with the request of Dr. C. G. Abbott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Secretary of War has made available to that institution for exhibition purposes in the United States National Museum in Washington, D. C., one of the "Whirlwind" engines used in the airplane "Queston Mark" during its sustained refueling flight of one hundred fifty

Asks M. B. For Senate

A RESOLUTION introduced by Senator Copeland this week, provides that the Naval medical officer detailed to attend members of the House may come upon the floor of the Senate to render a similar service. The resolution was offered as an substitute resolution for S. R. 14.

In discussing this resolution in the Senate, Senator Copeland stated:

It is not proposed to ask for another naval officer. If I were asking for an independent person, I would ask that somebody from the Army be assigned on the theory that the Navy is already represented; but the Secretary of the Navy has assigned a man who is serving, and serving very acceptably, in the House. There is no reason why his activity should not extend to the Senate. Since the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Hatfield) came into the Chamber I have found my practice here somewhat interfered with. It is really surprising how many calls are made upon me from time to time because I happen to be a doctor.

I have learned of the work of this naval officer in the House. He has rendered great service to the Members of the House in the way of advice. He is on call there, either on the floor of the galleries, and under the operation of the concurrent resolution which I have introduced, if it shall be adopted, he would have the same privileges here. I have long believed, and I think Senators share the view, that it is a wise thing that there should be a physician on call in the Senate, because there have been, even since I have been here, occasions when the services of a doctor were sadly needed. I can see no reason why anyone should object to this particular matter, and I hope the Senator from Maine will withdraw his objection.

An objection was entered to this resolution by Senator Hale, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, in which he cited the present shortage in the personnel of the Medical Department of the Navy. He stated:

Mr. President, it does not seem to me it is any part of the duties of a medical officer of the Navy to look after the health of the United States Senate. We are at the present time short in the personnel of the medical department of the Navy, and it is difficult to get as many doctors as we need in the Navy. Those who are in the Navy are doing all the work they can possibly take care of at the present time. While we might not have to have a new man appointed to fill this place, in any event it would take away whoever was appointed from some of the duties he is now performing. I do not think that it is a proper measure for the Senate to adopt, and I must therefore object.

NAVAL RESERVE COMMISSIONS

Commissions in the Naval Reserve were recently issued to the following: S. P. Tuck, Lt. Comdr. I-V(S), D. C.; W. C. Black, Jr., Lt. (jg) MC-V(G), 12th District; C. Q. Adams, Ensign D-V(G); C. A. D. Charles, Ensign D-V(G); H. E. Cross, Ensign D-V(G); A. M. Di-maggio, Ensign D-V(G); J. W. Mc-Cauley, Ensign D-V(G); R. C. Orem, Ensign D-V(G); L. M. Taylor, Jr., Ensign D-V(G); M. W. Utterback, Ensign C-V(S); 9th Naval District.

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Army Aviation



Navy Aviation

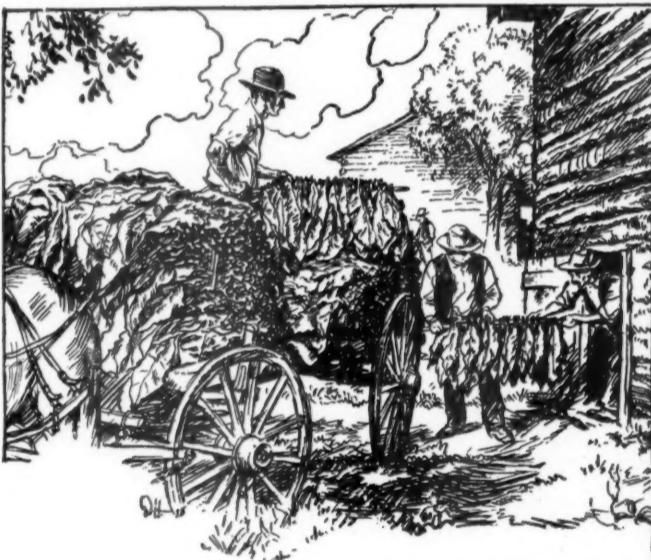


Submarine Insignia

The new Lapel size Insignia for wear with civilian dress—furnished with button backs or pin attachment.

The New Military and Naval Catalogue

Mailed Upon Request



From 800 to 1000 pounds of tobacco can be cured in this barn at each "firing."

What a cigarette meant there

Forty hours in the wireless room, sending, sending, sending...till help for a helpless ship is drawn across hundreds of miles of storm-wrecked ocean. And afterward, only one comment: "Good thing we had plenty of cigarettes!"

What a cigarette means here

Forty hours at the curing-barn—the most anxious hours in all the tobacco season.

The last wagon in from the fields, the barn full, the fires lighted—now the delicate work of curing commences. Day and night, day and night, watching thermometers, tending fires, adjusting ventilators—with loss of a year's work the penalty of carelessness, with loss of flavor the result of haste.

Vastly important, of course, are the later ageing and blending—but to this tireless vigil at the curing-barns you owe no small part of Chesterfield's flavorful and satisfying mildness.

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MILD enough for anybody... and yet THEY SATISFY

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."

From Vol. I, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

*" * * * The man that does not get the required amount of pay to take care of his dependents is forced to leave. * * **
HEARINGS BEFORE SPECIAL PAY COMMITTEE, 1921.

WE TALKED this week with Senator Reed, chairman of the Senate Military Committee. The Senator is "most anxious" to obtain Army promotion legislation. He realizes there are differences of principles between the Senate and the House, and that concessions will have to be made by each in order to achieve the reform so essential for Army contentment.

We have talked also with Congressman James, who will be chairman of the House Military Committee when organized. Mr. James is imbued with a like spirit of anxiety to develop legislation which will adjust equitably the promotion situation. He, too, realizes the wide nature of the differences between the House and the Senate.

Immediately after organization, the House Committee will hold hearings on the Reed bill. Then it will frame and report a bill to the House, which will concur when that takes place, the lines will be sharply drawn, and conferences will start.

IN THE MEANTIME we are hopeful discussions will occur between Senator Reed and Mr. James. Secretary Good, Assistant Secretary Davison and General Summerall realize the necessity of such discussions, and look to them to develop a satisfactory compromise. It is fortunate that none of the authorities has any personal ambition to serve. All of them are animated by the desire to advance the good of the Service only. That is an advantage the value of which cannot be underestimated.

THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS' promotion bills have been put on the way to passage. Senator Hale, with whom we discussed them, is confident of early action by the Senate. The House already has given them approval. It may be expected, therefore, that the next session will witness these enactments, so essential for the morale of the Fleet. To Senator Hale, we extend thanks for his procedure, and for the promptness with which he and his committee acted.

National Defense, and especially its sea arm, is fortunate in having him as a stalwart champion in the Senate.

ENLISTED PAY will not be overlooked by Congress when it shall give consideration to pay revision. This is as it should be. The fine spirit which animates the service in this matter is shown by the letters from officers we have received, urging the pay claims of the enlisted personnel. They know their own situation, and the humiliating situations in which their inadequate compensation places them, and, of course, they are aware of the consequences of the niggardly amounts received by the men of their commands. The whole matter of pay demands earnest consideration, and we are hopeful nothing will be allowed to block it. The first step toward relief is unanimity of view on the part of the Services, and this should be emphasized by the Interdepartmental Board now in session.

THE COMMUNICATIONS SITUATION of the United States is described with forcefulness and vigor in an article in the Saturday Evening Post, from the pen of General James G. Harbord, President of the Radio Corporation of America. Aside from the convenience to the public, which unified central of Radio and Cables would assure, and the promotion of American trade which it would facilitate, the protection needs of the nation demands such action. With clarity, General Harbord shows the tremendous commercial and defense advantages accruing from a combination of cables and radio, and in this connection, points to the policy of Great Britain. That nation makes central of world communications a cornerstone of its conduct of foreign affairs. During the World War, as the records of the State Department show, its control of cables permitted it free and uninterrupted communication, censorship of practically all messages, and acquisition of business for British merchants even at the expense of American firms. Our national interests call for single control of radio and cables, under, of course, proper governmental regulation.

PRESIDENT HOOVER is mainly engaged in promoting international agreement for the limitation of the Navies of the world. He wants another conference, and it may be he will get it. In any case, there will be held, in 1931, the conference provided for by the Washington treaties. There has been a lot of gossip that the Labor victory in England will cause a Naval rapprochement with the United States. May be! But if our memory is correct, the admiralty, under the first Labor administrator dominated British policy as successfully as it did under conservative administrations. We hesitate to be regarded as cynical, but British control of the seas is too vital to the tight little Isle and its possessions to be foregone even for the great nation across the Atlantic. So we look for a lot of talk, and some concessions. But let us not be hornswoggled as we were by the suave statesmen who represented Great Britain at the conference eight years ago.

CAPT. DUDLEY W. KNOX, U. S. Navy, retired, threw a bomb shell into the pacifist camp in the form of his article in the U. S. Naval Institute, charging foreign inspiration back of the anti-defense activities of the Federal Council of Churches. Denials fast and furious have come from members of that body. Capt. Knox is an intense student and a careful writer, and what he said is worthy of consideration by the American people. Probably he did not fire all his ammunition in one broadside. This is something doubtless that is giving the deniers cause for worry.

GENERAL FUQUA, the new Chief of Infantry, is enthusiastic over the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia. He inspected the school some ten days ago, and found eminently satisfactory conditions. Being thoroughly familiar, by reason of contact with regimental affairs, General Fuqua plans to remain in Washington for some months rather than to make inspection trips.

We look for important developments looking to an increase of Infantry efficiency during General Fuqua's administration.

YOUNG WOMEN attending the Holton Arms School in Washington debated preparedness with a vigor and force which earned the admiration of four United States Senators acting as judges. The side in favor of preparedness won. Here is a fitting answer to the theme of the song that women should not raise their sons to be soldiers. As a matter of fact, it is our women who realize that the best way to avoid war and certainly much of the suffering it entails, is to be ready for it.

Service Humor

EXPLAINING THE SITUATION.

The lexicographer's wife, so the Cactus relates, discovered her husband kissing the cook, and exclaimed:

"Why professor, I'm surprised."

"Oh, no, my dear," replied the savant with an air of amused tolerance, "you're not surprised, you're astounded. The cook and I are surprised."

EVOLUTION.

"What has become of the girl with the skin you loved to touch?"

"She's been supplanted by the one with the skin she loves to retouch."—The Guidon.

NO WRENCH FROM HABIT.

Chief—What was your occupation in civil life?

Boot—I was a salesman.

Chief—Good! You'll get lots of orders around here.—The Hoist.

ONE MUST KEEP POSTED.

Algernon (reading joke)—Fancy this, Percy: "A chap here thinks that a football coach has four wheels."

Percy—Haw, haw! And how many wheels has the bally thing?—The Log.

AND RATS BAY'N?

He: "Did you ever hear a mosquito cry?"

She: "No, but I heard a moth ball."

HEARD IN THE LOCKER ROOM.

"So you spent your furlough in England, eh? What did you like best over there?"

"That old English custom of going to the dogs."

"Don't you mean 'riding to the hounds'?"

"Well, you certainly wore snappy raiment on your leave."

"Why not? I bought it with a rubber check."

"Say, after this hitch I'm going to quit and raise chickens."

"Why don't you make it owls? Their hours would suit you better."

"Say, did your outfit lose heavily at Cantigny?"

"Well, yes, until they caught me with them loaded dice."

No fooling, buddy, where did you get the liquor?"

"How do you know I've been drinking?"

"Oh, a little bird told me."

"Must have been one of them derned stool pigeons. Anyhow, that guy coming out of the court house when we passed is my bootlegger."

"What did he get in court?"

"Ten new customers. Whenever I think of my poor brother, though, it makes me want to quit drinking."

"Drink himself to death?"

"No, he died of athletic heart caused by shaking cocktails."

"Let me see that new picture of yours, will you?"

"No, the photographer didn't do me justice."

"Justice? You need mercy."

"Well, I gotta be dusting along, you can take your finger away from that leak now if you want to."

"Why, is the plumber coming?"

"No, but the barracks are on fire."

"I'm going to shoot the man who married my wife."

"But that's murder, isn't it?"

"No, it's suicide."—The Guidon.

Frantic Father—Where is that kid you just pulled out of the water?

Life Guard—He was undersized, so I threw him back in again.

That Wasn't a Thief!

that was a galley-proof; and we caught it in the act of not containing your contribution to Service Humor. THIS MUSTN'T KEEP HAPPENING.

WHEN YOU ARE TRANSFERRED

ASK the Journal about living conditions, etc., at the Post to which you have been directed to proceed. Questions will be answered as soon as possible either in this column or by letters. Address Post Editor.

G. R.—Ft. Andrews is on an island 9 miles from Boston, opposite the Town of Hull. Transportation is by Government boat from the Army Base at Boston, making two trips daily. There is a post school for children of grade school age. High school children attend Boston schools. Servants are not available and wages are high. There are 12 new brick sets for married officers, equipped with coal ranges and steam heated. Bachelor officers are usually assigned vacant married officers' quarters. There are 13 new and modern sets for married N. C. O.'s. There is no market on the island; Boston stores call by phone for each family's order, and deliver daily. There is a post commissary. Copley Plaza, Statler, Touraine, and Parker House available in Boston; first best and highest priced. No motor roads on the island; a car would have to be kept in either Hull or Boston. There is one good tennis court on the post; hunting and fishing are good; no beach, but men may swim from the dock; no neighboring country club concessions. Winters are long and cold; summers cool and pleasant. It is worn the entire year, but blowouts are omitted on post during summer. The post is designated a C. A. C. post, but is now occupied by Infantry. The regimental chaplain is assigned to three posts in Boston Harbor; present chaplain is Catholic.

ASK THE JOURNAL

ALL questions on which our readers desire information will be answered as soon as possible after receipt. If there is any query you have in mind, send it to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR. It will save you time and trouble. Avail yourselves of this "Service to the Services."

H. F.—Khaki was first worn by a volunteer force at Mirath during the Indian mutiny. The word means "dust color."

IN THE JOURNAL

60 YEARS AGO

During the year 1868, 500 officers were cashiered from the Austrian Army on account of dishonorable behavior, based to a considerable extent on the fact of not paying their bills after pledging their word of honor. A lieutenant's pay ranged from \$15 to \$20 a month.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue received authority from the War Department to use United States troops in North Carolina when necessary to carry out the internal revenue laws. This grew out of the evasion of the law by large numbers of distilleries in the state.

The Association of the Army and Navy Union Prisoners resolved to take immediate steps toward building a grand national monument to the memory of the 35,000 prisoners who died in the Southern prisons.

Plans were being made to convert Kieff into a strong fortress capable of holding from 50,000 to 60,000 men.

One of the chief technical military problems was whether the majority of the heavier guns, designed for coastwise defense, should be mounted on fixed or on floating platforms.

June 8, 1929

War Dept.	National Guard
Corps Areas	Officers' Reserve Corps

OFFICIAL ORDERS -

Navy Dept.	Coast Guard
Marine Corps	Naval Reserves

WAR DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICERS

Brig. Gen. C. D. Roberts, U. S. A., assigned to command 30th C. A. Brig., Ft. Eustis, Va. (June 1).

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPT.
MAJ. GEN. C. H. BRIDGES, THE A. G.
Lt. Col. A. J. White from hqrs. 5th C. A., Ft. Hayes, Ohio, July 1, to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of The A. G. (June 4).

Maj. J. G. MacDonnell to sail from S. F. for Hawaii Aug. 15 instead of Oct. 19, as previously ordered (June 4).

Capt. A. P. Sullivan assigned to duty at hqrs. 5th C. A., Ft. Hayes, Ohio, on completing foreign service, and on expiration of present leave (June 4).

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. B. F. CHEATHAM,
THE Q. M. G.

Lt. Col. J. S. Chambers, now on duty in Washington, D. C., detailed with O. R. 3d C. A., 332d Serv. Bn. (colored) in addition to other duties (June 1).

Maj. N. E. Bailey from duty in office of the Q. M. G., Washington, D. C., assigned to duty in office of the Chief Comptroller, Washington, D. C. (June 1).

Capt. H. L. Hart from duties at hqrs. 2nd C. A., Governors Island, N. Y., and detailed to pursue course at Ecole de l'Intendance, France, beginning Oct. 1, and will sail on S. S. "Republique," to leave N. Y. July 4 for Cherbourg, France, thence to Paris for duty with military attaché pending opening of course to which detailed (June 4).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
MAJ. GEN. M. W. IRELAND, THE S. G.
Medical Corps.

Maj. W. E. Cooper, now on leave at Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., from assignment, station hosp., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., on expiration of leave, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., for duty, and addl. duty as flight surgeon (May 31).

Following assigned as indicated on completing foreign service in Hawaii: Maj. H. C. Moore, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; Capts. D. B. Faust, Letterman Hosp., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.; H. P. Sawyer, Fitzsimons Hosp., Denver, Colo. (May 31).

Following assigned as indicated on completing foreign service in Philippines: Maj. A. W. Greenwell to Ft. Eustis, Va.; Capt. T. G. Tousey, Letterman Hosp., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. (May 31).

Capt. F. W. Romaine from treatment, Army and Navy Hosp., Hot Springs, Ark., to proper station, Jefferson Bks., Mo. (June 3).

Maj. R. E. Scott from sta. hosp., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., July 10, assigned to duty in 6th C. A. laboratory, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. (June 4).

Dental Corps.

Maj. R. W. Pearson assigned to duty at Ft. Benning, Ga., on completing foreign service in Philippines (May 31).

Veterinary Corps.

Col. R. J. Stancift from duty, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 10, to Ft. Riley, Kans., for duty (June 1).

Lt. Col. R. C. Musser from Army Vet. Sch., Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, to Chicago Ill., for duty at Chicago gen. depot, and addl. duty at hqrs. 6th C. A. (June 1).

Lt. Col. A. L. Mason from Ft. Bliss, Tex., Aug. 10, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty (June 1).

Capt. M. Ramsey from Ft. Ringgold, Tex., July 5 to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty (June 1).

Capt. W. C. Griffin from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., July 5, to Ft. Ringgold, Tex., for duty (June 1).

Order relieving Capt. J. R. Ludwigs from Ft. Monroe, Va., assigning him to Army Vet. Sch., Washington, D. C., revoked (June 1).

Capt. J. W. Worthington from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 15, to Madison Bks., N. Y., for duty (June 3).

Capt. R. B. Stewart from duty as asst. to sta. vet., Ft. Riley, Kans., July 15, to Carlisle Bks., Pa., for duty with 1st Med. Regt. (June 3).

Capt. I. R. Pollard from Carlisle Bks., Pa., July 15, to Ft. Robinson, Nebr., for duty at q. m. depot (June 3).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
MAJ. GEN. EDGAR JADWIN, C. OF E.
Capt. W. H. Crossen from detail as instr., Pa. N. G., Philadelphia, to Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, for duty as asst. engr., Federal Power Commission (June 1).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.
MAJ. GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C. OF O.

Capt. C. E. Hart placed on duty involving flying for purpose of testing and inspecting aerial ordnance equipment and observing its operation, June 24 (May 31).

Capt. S. P. Huff placed on duty involving flying for purpose of experimental development, test, and construction of bombs, June 1 (May 31).

Col. A. J. Macnab, Jr. (Inf.) relieved from detail in Ordnance Department (June 4).

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.
MAJ. GEN. H. L. GILCHRIST, C. OF C. W. S.

Capt. W. S. Barrett, from 1st Cav. Div., Ft. Bliss, Tex., July 16, to Ft. Logan, Colo., for temp. duty, instr., C. W. S. officers' training camp, from July 18 to Aug. 3, thence, on expiration of leave, to S. F. and sail Oct. 5 for N. Y., thence to Edgewood Ar., Md., for duty (June 4).

CHAPLAINS.
CHAP. E. P. EASTERBROOK, C. OF C.

Status of Promotion in Service

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on Promotion List (Cumulative) since May 31

Last promotion to the grade of colonel—William P. Moffet, Cav., No. 28 Page 149, Jan. 1, Lt. & Director.

Last nomination—William A. Cornell, Cav.

Vacancies—One. Officer entitled—James E. Shelley, Q. M. C.

Senior Lt. Col. if vacancy were filled—Edward Calvert, Q. M. C.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Lloyd B. Magruder, C. A. C., No. 618, Page 151.

Last nomination—William C. Miller, Inf.

Vacancies—One. Officer entitled—Ralph Talbot, Jr., F. A.

Senior Major if vacancy were filled—Arthur W. Lane, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Victor Parks, Jr., C. W. S. No. 2355, Page 157.

Last nomination—Richard G. Tyndall, Inf.

Vacancies—One. Officer entitled—Graham W. Lester, Inf.

Senior Captain if vacancy were filled—Francis A. Byrne, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—Lewis S. Norman, Inf., No. 5740, Page 169.

Last nomination—Doyle O. Hickey, F.A.

Vacancies—Three. Officers entitled—Glen E. Carothers, Inf.; Ernest E. Tabscott, Inf.; Ralph B. Walker, A. C.

Senior 1st Lt. if vacancies were filled—Frank T. Madigan, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Murray B. Crandall, Cav., No. 8523, Page 179.

Last nomination—Zachery W. Moores, Cav.

Vacancies—Three. Officers entitled—Perry W. Brown, F. A.; James E. Moore, Inf.; Silas W. Hosea, Inf.

Senior 2nd Lt. if vacancies were filled—Harold J. Keeley, Inf.

Vacancies in grade of 2nd Lt.—237.

NATIONAL GUARD

WISCONSIN.

H. E. Froede is hereby commissioned 1st Lieutenant, M. C., with rank from May 21, and is assigned to Medical Dept., Det. 121st F. A., vice Capt. E. L. Dallwig, M. C., resigned. F. W. Keuhl, is hereby commissioned 1st Lieutenant, F. A., with rank from May 24, and is assigned to Headquarters, 57th F. A. Brigade, as Plans and Training Officer, vice 1st Lt. C. J. Randall, F. A., transferred. M. J. Rosolack is hereby commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Inf., with rank from May 22, and is assigned to Co. B, 128th Inf., vice 2d Lt. L. L. Childs, Inf.

Chap. W. L. Fisher, U. S. A., from Ft. Lewis, Wash., assigned to duty in office of the C. of C., Washington, D. C.; to S. F. and sail July 26 for N. Y., thence to Washington, D. C., for duty assigned (May 31).

Chap. J. K. Bodel, U. S. A., from duty in office, C. of C., Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, assigned to duty at hqrs. 2d C. A., Governors Island, N. Y. (May 31).

Appointment of 1st Lt. J. W. Westerman, Chap. Res., as chaplain (1st Lt.) Reg. Army, from May 13, announced. He will report for duty at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. (June 3).

Lt. Col. A. L. Mason from Ft. Bliss, Tex., Aug. 10, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty (June 1).

Capt. M. Ramsey from Ft. Ringgold, Tex., July 5 to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty (June 1).

Capt. W. C. Griffin from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., July 5, to Ft. Ringgold, Tex., for duty (June 1).

Order relieving Capt. J. R. Ludwigs from Ft. Monroe, Va., assigning him to Army Vet. Sch., Washington, D. C., revoked (June 1).

Capt. J. W. Worthington from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., Aug. 15, to Madison Bks., N. Y., for duty (June 3).

Capt. R. B. Stewart from duty as asst. to sta. vet., Ft. Riley, Kans., July 15, to Carlisle Bks., Pa., for duty with 1st Med. Regt. (June 3).

Capt. I. R. Pollard from Carlisle Bks., Pa., July 15, to Ft. Robinson, Nebr., for duty at q. m. depot (June 3).

CORPS AREA

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

June 6, 1929.

Rear Adm. H. E. Yarnell, Capt. Reed M. Farwell, Comdr. Holloway H. Frost, Lt. Comdr. R. E. Keating, Lt. R. S. Sturges, Lt. (jg) E. F. Vort.

Medical Corps.

Rear Adm. Robert M. Kennedy, Capt. R. Hayden, Comdr. G. W. Calver, Lt. Comdr. J. E. Andrews, Lt. Col. C. M. Dumbauli.

Dental Corps.

Comdr. E. E. Harris, Lt. Comdr. F. J. Long, Lt. J. M. Thompson, Jr.

Supply Corps.

Rear Adm. T. H. Hicks, Capt. E. G. Morsell, Comdr. F. C. Bowerfind, Lt. Comdr. L. R. Steeves, Lt. E. T. Stewart, Jr.; Lt. (jg) Murray W. Clark.

Chaplain Corps.

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. W. L. Thompson, Lt. C. H. Gangan, Lt. (jg) Act. Chap. Walter W. Pierce.

Construction Corps.

Rear Adm. G. H. Rock, Capt. W. P. Druley, Comdr. F. G. Crisp, Lt. Comdr. T. P. Wynkoop, Lt. H. R. Williams.

Civil Engineer Corps.

Rear Adm. F. T. Chambers, Capt. C. D. Thurber, Comdr. G. Church, Lt. Comdr. H. S. Bean, Lt. H. P. Needham.

U. S. M. C. PROMOTION STATUS

June 5, 1929.

Last commissioned. Will make number in grade indicated on next vacancy.

Col. E. B. Manwaring Col. T. M. Clinton Lt. Col. A. E. Randall Lt. Col. A. Racicot Maj. R. R. Wright Maj. W. H. Sitz Capt. F. B. Geotge Capt. O. A. Inman 1st Lt. J. E. Kerr, Sr. 1st Lt. R. J. Mumford

PANAMA CANAL DEPARTMENT

Headquarters Quarry Heights, C. Z.
MAJ. GEN. MARLIN CRAIG,
Col. G. H. McManus, Chief of Staff.

Leaves—Two months, 15 days, with permission to visit the U. S. and Canada, to Capt. J. C. Sandlin, 33rd Inf. Two months, 15 days, effective upon his arrival in U. S., to Capt. J. H. Twymen, 65th C. A. Two months, 15 days, effective on his arrival in U. S., to Capt. M. E. Gillette, 14th Inf. Two months, 15 days, effective upon arrival in U. S., to Capt. T. W. Freeman, Inf. Two months, 15 days, effective upon arrival in U. S., to Capt. J. N. Hopkins, 14th Inf. Two months, 3 days, to Capt. F. Marshall, 33rd Inf. Two months, 15 days, to 1st Lt. W. B. Souza, A. C. Two months, 15 days, to 1st Lt. O. M. Jank, 65th C. A. Two months on account of sickness, to 1st Lt. W. F. Marshall, Jr., 33rd Inf. Two months, 3 days to 1st Lt. A. B. Whitol, 33rd Inf. Two months, 13 days to 1st Lt. G. D. Crosby, 2nd F. A. Battalion. One month 8 days to 1st Lt. B. C. Snow, 1st C. A. Two months, 13 days, to 2nd Lt. M. Craig Jr., 2nd F. A. Battalion. Two months, 11 days, to 2nd Lt. E. L. Andrews, 2nd F. A. Battalion.

station indicated, on completing foreign service in Philippines: Capt. A. J. De-

Order relieving Col. H. N. Coates from Lorimier, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; 1st Lt. C. P. Amazeen, Ft. Clark, Tex. (June 4).

duty with 80th Div., Richmond, Va., detailing him at Mich. State Col. of Agric. and Applied Science, East Lansing, revoked (June 4).

FIELD ARTILLERY.
MAJ. GEN. F. T. AUSTIN, C. OF F. A.

Capt. R. C. Moore to sail from N. Y. for S. F., Oct. 15, instead of Aug. 20, as previously ordered (June 3).

Order relieving Capt. R. C. Snyder from duty with 12th F. A., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., directing him to proceed to Ft. Slocum, N. Y., for recruiting duty is revoked (June 4).

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.
MAJ. GEN. ANDREW HERO, JR., C. OF C. A.

Maj. W. W. Hicks assigned to duty with hqrs., 2nd C. A., instead of to 11th C. A., Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., as previously ordered (May 31).

Capt. W. W. Rhein from duty, stu. C. A. Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va., on completing course, assigned to 6th C. A., Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., and to N. Y. and sail July 23 for S. F., for duty assigned (June 4).

2nd Lt. L. D. Solomonson, now at Letterman Hosp., Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., to Army retiring board, hqrs., 9th C. A., for examination (June 3).

Maj. G. D. Davidson from duty, stu. C. A. Sch., on completing course, from Ft. Monroe, Va., Aug. 2, and on expiration of leave to Governors Island, N. Y., for temp. duty at hqrs. 2nd C. A., pending active duty July 21, at Ft. Riley, Kans. (June 4).

2nd Lt. C. A. Poppino, Ord. Res., to active duty July 28, at Philadelphia dist. ord. office, Pa. (June 4).

1st Lt. D. M. Houston, Spec. Res., to active duty July 28 at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. (June 4).

Following Ord. Res., to active duty July 28 at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.: 1st Lt. M. P. Guida; 2nd Lts. B. E. Chandler, E. Gluck, J. Millar, 3d, M. M. Prentiss (June 4).

Coast Guard

(Please turn to Next Page)

NAVY

May 31, 1929.

Rear Adm. F. H. Clark, oars. 20 March modified. Upon detachment to proceed to USS Detroit for duty as Comdr. Light Cruiser Divs., Scdg. Flt.

Lt. Comdr. H. M. Mullinix, det. USS Saratoga; to command VP Sqd. 7B, Air Sqd., Battle Flt. when commissioned.

Lt. F. J. Bridget, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about 7 June; to VB Sqd. 2, Air Sqd., Battle Flt.

Lt. T. H. Bunch, Jr., det. USS Mayflower; to USS Richmond.

Lt. R. E. Jennings, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about 7 June; to VB Sqd. 2, Air Sqd., Battle Flt.

Lt. Kenneth Floyd-Jones, det. aide to Comdt. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; to aid to Rear Adm. Albert W. Marshall, U. S. N. Comdt. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. F. E. Matthews, det. command USS S-22 about 4 June; to USS Wyoming.

Lt. (jg) A. R. Brady, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about 7 June; to VS Sqd. 5S, Air Sqd., Scdg. Flt.

Lt. (jg) V. O. Clapp, det. Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge, Mass.; to Nav. Air Sta., Seattle, Wash.

Lt. (jg) F. J. Nelson, to duty involving flying, Air Sqd., Scdg. Flt.

Ens. O. H. Hill, det. from all duty about 17 July; to resignation accepted to take effect 17 July, 1929.

Ens. C. W. McClusky, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about 7 June; to VF Sqd. 1

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)
ing sailing Aug. 20 for Hawaii for duty (June 4).

Maj. F. J. Toohey from duty, stu., C. A. Sch., on completing course from Ft. Monroe, Va., Aug. 2, assigned to 14th C. A., Ft. Worden, Wash., and on expiration of leave, to Governors Island, N. Y., for temp. duty at hdqrs. 2nd C. A., pending sailing Aug. 20 for S. F., thence to Ft. Worden for duty (June 4).

Capt. M. Corders from stu., A. C. Tact. Sch., on completing course, from duty Langley Fld., Va., Aug. 2, and on expiration of leave to Governors Island, N. Y., for temp. duty pending sailing Nov. 13 for Philippines for duty (June 4).

Capt. M. Bottoms from stu., C. A. Sch., on completing course, from Ft. Monroe, Va., Aug. 2, and on expiration of leave to Governors Island, N. Y., for temp. duty, hdqrs. 2nd C. A., pending sailing Nov. 13 for Philippines for duty (June 4).

Capt. C. G. Riggs for duty, stu. C. A. Sch., on completing course, from Ft. Monroe, Va., Aug. 2, and on expiration of leave to Governors Island, N. Y., for temp. duty pending sailing Nov. 13 for Philippines for duty (June 4).

Capt. T. E. Jeffords from stu., C. A. Sch., on completing course, from duty, Ft. Monroe, Va., Aug. 2, and on expiration of leave to Governors Island, N. Y., for temp. duty at hdqrs. 2nd C. A., pending sailing Sept. 19 for Panama for duty (June 4).

Capt. H. W. Ostrander, 52nd C. A., from Ft. Eustis, Va., to N. Y. and sail Sept. 19 for Panama for duty (June 4).

Capt. T. J. Betts detailed, in addition to other duties, with O. R., 3d C. A., 622nd C. A., July 1 (June 4).

Following from regt., indicated, from duty, Ft. Eustis, Va., to Ft. Monroe, Va., reporting between Sept. 7 and 13 for duty as stu., C. A. Sch., by offrs' course: 1st Lts. F. C. McConnell, 52nd C. A.; C. H. Schabacker, 51st C. A. (June 4).

2nd Lt. A. R. Hartman to sail from S. F. for Panama Aug. 10, instead of June 19, as previously ordered (June 4).

INFANTRY.

MAJ. GEN. S. O. FUQUA, C. OF INF. Capt. R. F. Walthour, Jr., assigned to 22nd Inf., Ft. McPherson, instead of Ft. Benning, Ga., on completing foreign service, and on expiration of present leave to station assigned (May 31).

Order relieving 2nd Lt. R. E. Hunter from 22nd Inf., Ft. McPherson, Ga., assigning him to duty as stu., Sig. Sch., Ft. Monmouth, N. J., revoked (May 31). 1st Lt. S. Foss to sail from N. Y. for S. F. Aug. 20, instead of June 25, as previously ordered (May 31).

Lt. Col. S. C. Leisure, Indianapolis, Ind., for convenience of the government, to home, June 4, and await retirement (June 1).

Capt. S. W. Stephens is retired from active service on account of disability incident thereto (June 1).

Capt. H. A. Tonnesen from treatment, Army and Navy Hosp., Hot Springs, Ark., to proper station, Ft. Brady, Mich. (June 1).

2nd Lt. E. A. Barlow from duty as stu., Inf. Sch., Ft. Benning, Ga., on completing course, assigned to 38th Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah, and to N. Y. and sail Aug. 20 for S. F., thence to station assigned (June 1).

Capt. S. P. Walker from detail, instr., Pn. G. Altoona, Sept. 1, assigned to 6th Inf., Jefferson Bks., Mo. (June 1).

Capt. H. F. Seeley from detail, instr., Ln. N. G., New Orleans, Sept. 1, assigned to 13th Inf., Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. (June 1).

1st Lt. K. J. Nelson, 13th Inf., now on temp. duty at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., from assignment at Ft. Adams, R. I., assigned to duty with that regt., Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. (June 1).

2nd Lt. M. E. Smith, Jr., assigned to 15th Inf., Ft. Adams, R. I., instead of to 17th Inf., Ft. Crook, Nebr., as previously ordered (June 1).

Maj. A. D. Cummings, 20th Inf., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., now at Fitzsimons Hosp., Denver, Colo., for convenience of government, to home, June 27, and await retirement (June 3).

Capt. J. C. Barnes, 17th Inf., on own application, retired from active service, July 31, after more than 30 years' service and will proceed home (June 3).

Capt. W. F. Gent from duty, stu., Marine Corps Sch., Quantico, Va., Aug. 2, and on expiration of leave, to Governors Island, N. Y., for duty at hdqrs. 2nd C. A., until sailing Sept. 19 for Panama for duty (June 3).

1st Lt. F. J. Gillespie from treatment, Walter Reed Hosp., Washington, D. C., and comply with orders already issued (June 3).

Maj. T. Rogers from 17th Inf., Ft. Crook, Nebr., detailed with O. R., 1st C. A., 419th Inf., Springfield, Mass., and on expiration of leave to duty assigned (June 4).

Maj. J. F. Ehler from stu., Inf. Sch., Ft. Benning, Ga., Aug. 2 (June 4).

Capt. R. L. Hostetler from duty, stu., Inf. Sch., on completing course, from duty, Ft. Benning, Ga., Aug. 2, and on expiration of leave to Governors Island, N. Y., for temp. duty, hdqrs. 2nd C. A., pending sailing Aug. 20 for Philippines for duty (June 4).

Following from duty as stu., Inf. Sch., Ft. Benning, Ga., Aug. 2, and on expiration of leave to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.: Maj. A. P. Withers, Capt. L. B. Glassow, J. V. Ware (June 4).

Capt. J. E. Bechtold from duty as stu., Inf. Sch., on completing course, from duty at Ft. Benning, Ga., Aug. 2 (June 4).

Capt. T. S. Smith from duty, Ft. Benning, Ga., Aug. 2, and on expiration of leave to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. (June 4).

Capt. R. H. Bishop from duty, stu., Inf. Sch., on completing course, from duty, Ft. Benning, Ga., to N. Y. and sail Sept. 19 for Panama for duty (June 4).

Capt. W. A. Elliott from duty, stu., Inf. Sch., Ft. Benning, Ga., on completing course, detailed instr., Inf., Iowa N. G., Sioux City, after 7 days' instructions at hdqrs. 7th C. A., Omaha, Nebr. (June 4).

Capt. A. K. Meredith from duty, Univ. of Wash, Seattle, July 1, detailed with O. R., 9th C. A., 2nd Res. Dist., 1st Res. Area, San Francisco, Calif., for duty (June 4).

Capt. S. C. Hilton from 20th Inf., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 1, detailed instr., Inf., Mich. N. G., Detroit, after 7 days' instructions, hdqrs. 6th C. A., Chicago, Ill. (June 4).

1st Lt. A. S. Rice detailed in O. D., June 15, from duty, stu., Tank Sch., Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., to Frankford Ars., Pa., for duty (June 4).

2nd Lt. E. H. Wilson from duty, stu., Inf. Sch., Ft. Benning, Ga., on completing course, to duty at Ft. Benning, until time to proceed to N. Y. and sail Nov. 13 for Philippines for duty (June 4).

AIR CORPS.

MAJ. GEN. J. E. FECHET, C. OF A. C.

1st Lt. J. L. Whelchel (C. A. C.) from detail in A. C., detailed in Sig Corps; from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., for duty (June 3).

2nd Lt. G. R. Geer from 59th Serv. Sqdn., Langley Fld., Va., detailed with O. R., 1st C. A., nondivisional units, Boston, Mass. (June 4).

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Maj. J. A. Sterling (Inf.) from duty, stu., Q. M. C. Sch., Philadelphia, Pa., on Aug. 2, instead of completing course, as previously ordered (June 4).

LEAVES.

Four days, on discharge from A. & N. Hosp., Hot Springs, Ark., to Lt. Col. J. A. Atkins, G. S. C. (May 31).

Five days, June 10, to Maj. B. N. Booth, G. S. C. (May 31).

One month, 23 days, June 22, to Maj. C. E. Partridge, O. D. (May 31).

Two months, 5 days, June 25, with permission to visit foreign countries, to Capt. J. P. Glandon, Q. M. C. (May 31).

One month, 19 days, June 13, to Capt. S. F. Dunn, F. A. (May 31).

Ten days, June 1, to Col. L. S. Morey, F. D. (May 31).

Two months, July 1, to Maj. D. N. W. Grant, M. C. (June 1).

Three days, June 10, to Maj. W. H. Simpson, G. S. C. (June 1).

Two months, June 30, to Col. J. M. Morgan, G. S. C. (June 1).

Seven days, June 7, to Maj. M. C. Mitchell, G. S. C. (June 1).

One month, 15 days, July 5, to Capt. F. H. Woodruff, V. C. (June 1).

Three months, 15 days, with permission to visit foreign countries, to 1st Lt. H. K. Baisley, A. C. (June 1).

One month, 15 days, extension, to 1st Lt. F. A. Henney, C. E. (June 1).

One month, 22 days, June 8, to Maj. W. Denison, M. G. (June 1).

One month, June 3, to 2nd Lt. I. A. Duffy, Cav. (June 1).

One month, 20 days, June 3, to Capt. R. A. Laird, C. E. (June 3).

Three months, June 9, to Maj. J. K. Cockrell, Cav. (June 3).

One month, 10 days, June 25, to Maj. O. N. Bradley, Inf. (June 3).

Two months, June 15, to 2nd Lt. R. D. Graves, Inf. (June 3).

One month, 2 days, June 4, to 2nd Lt. W. V. J. Esposito, C. E. (June 3).

Three months, Aug. 10, to Capt. W. J. Adlington, D. C. (June 3).

Two months, Aug. 4, to Capt. W. S. Barrett, C. W. S. (June 3).

One month, July 15, to Maj. H. C. Allen, G. S. C. (June 3).

Fourteen days, June 14, to 1st Lt. R. B. Davidson, A. C. (June 3).

Fourteen days, June 14, to 1st Lt. C. G. Pearcey, A. C. (June 3).

Fourteen days, June 14, to 2nd Lt. J. N. Jones, A. C. (June 3).

One month, 4 days, extension, to Capt. L. Bell, Inf. (June 3).

Three months, June 1, to Capt. R. A. Allen, Q. M. C. (June 3).

Three months, June 12, to 1st Lt. W. H. Barksdale, F. A. (June 3).

One month, 10 days, July 16, to Capt. F. G. Bonham, Inf. (June 3).

Ten days' extension to Maj. G. E. Brower, A. C. (June 3).

One month, 10 days, Aug. 1, to 2nd Lt. H. B. Margeson, Inf. (June 3).

Two months, June 12, to Capt. G. H. Rarey, Inf. (June 3).

One month, 11 days, on arrival in S. F., to Capt. L. R. Forney, Inf. (June 3).

Twenty-five days, June 5, to Maj. R. Taylor, O. D. (June 3).

Two months, 10 days, June 15, with permission to visit foreign countries, to 1st Lt. L. C. Vance, Cav. (June 3).

One month, June 30, to Lt. Col. J. L. McNair, F. A. (June 4).

Two months, July 12, to Capt. G. H. Rarey, Inf. (June 4).

One month, 11 days, on arrival in S. F., to Capt. L. R. Forney, Inf. (June 4).

Two months, 15 days, July 1, to Capt. J. Y. York, Jr., A. C. (June 4).

Three months, Aug. 12, to 1st Lt. H. H. Myrah, C. A. C. (June 4).

Fourteen days, June 14, to 1st Lt. R. B. Davidson, A. C. (June 4).

Fourteen days, June 14, to 1st Lt. C. G. Pearcey, A. C. (June 4).

Fourteen days, June 14, to 1st Lt. C. G. Pearcey, A. C. (June 4).

Three months, June 15, to Capt. H. McC. Evans, Inf. (June 4).

Two months, 9 days, June 12, to Capt. E. G. Herlihy, Inf. (June 4).

One month, 20 days, July 15, to Capt. G. W. Reyer, M. C. (June 4).

Seven days' extension, with permission to visit foreign countries, to Capt. G. C. Cleaver, Inf. (June 4).

Two months, 25 days, June 15, to 1st Lt. D. J. Oyster, F. A. (June 4).

One month, June 14, to 1st Lt. F. X. Oberst, Inf. (June 4).

One month, June 5, to 1st Lt. C. V. Morgan, M. C. (June 4).

Fourteen days, June 14, to 2nd Lt. J. N. Jones, A. C. (June 4).

PROMOTIONS

The promotion of the following officers is announced: (May 31)

Quartermaster Corps: Maj. C. L. Scott, to Lt. Col. May 2.

Chemical Warfare Service: Capt. V. Cavalry: Lt. Col. D. H. Biddle, to Col. May 2; Lt. Col. W. F. H. Godson, to Col. May 9; 2nd Lt. G. C. Claussen, to 1st Lt. May 3; 2nd Lt. M. B. Crandall, to 1st Lt. May 13.

Field Artillery: 1st Lt. A. P. Moore, to Capt. May 2; 2nd Lt. B. F. Luebbermann, to 1st Lt. May 2; 2nd Lt. R. L. Mabie, to 1st Lt. May 4; 2nd Lt. W. J. Everly, to 1st Lt. May 9; 2nd Lt. G. D. Pence, to 1st Lt. May 10.

Coast Artillery Corps: Maj. J. S. Dusenbury, to Lt. Col. May 6; Maj. L. B. Magruder, to Lt. Col. May 9; Capt. G. de L. Carrington, to Maj. May 2; 2nd Lt. P. W. Shunk, to 1st Lt. May 2; 2nd Lt. J. F. Howell, to 1st Lt. May 4.

Infantry: Capt. W. E. Lucas, Jr., to Maj. May 6; 1st Lt. C. G. Kershaw, to Capt. May 3; 1st Lt. H. D. Scheible, to Capt. May 4; 1st Lt. E. M. Gregorie to Capt. May 4; 1st Lt. R. V. Maughlin, (with J. A. G. D.) to Capt. May 6; 1st Lt. J. H. McDonough to Capt. May 9; 1st Lt. L. S. Norman, to Capt. May 13; 2nd Lt. E. H. France (detailed in Q. M. C.) to 1st Lt. May 6.

Medical Corps: Capt. R. H. Houke to Maj. May 7; Capt. W. L. Richards, to Maj. May 12; Capt. C. R. Glenn, to Maj. May 13.

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation of 2nd Lt. F. B. Conner, F. A., accepted (June 1).

ORDER TO RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lt. Col. J. C. Gregory, U. S. A., ret., from duty, Univ. of Chicago, Ill., from active duty, June 15, to home. (June 4).

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Wrnt. Offr. F. Tomlinson, master, A. M. P. S., harbor defenses of Sandy Hook, Ft. Hancock, N. J., on own application, retired from active service after more than 30 years' service and will proceed home. (June 1).

The resignation of Wrnt. Offr. B. Rehling, asst. engr., A. M. P. S., harbor defenses of L. I. Sound, Ft. H. Wright, N. Y., accepted (June 3).

Wrnt. Offr. W. A. Dobson, Ft. Adams, R. I., on own application, retired from active service, after more than 30 years' service and will proceed home. (June 3).

Wrnt. Offr. J. M. Piercy, New Orleans q. m. depot, La., June 15, to Mobile, Ala., on temp. duty in connection with preparation of ordnance stores for shipment (June 4).

Retirement of ENLISTED MEN.

Mstr. Sgt. D. Doyle, 14th Cav., at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa (May 31).

Mstr. Sgt. C. Harrison, 24th Inf., at Ft. Benning, Ga. (June 3).

Mstr. Sgt. O. L. Mulligan, 4th F. A. Bn., at Ft. Robinson, Nebr. (June 3).

Mstr. Sgt. H. Y. Sarchette, 14th Cav., at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa (June 3).

1st Sgt. J. Quinn, 27th Inf., at Schofield Bks., T. H. (June 3).

1st Sgt. F. L. Bowie, 56th Ord. Co., at Pig Point ord. depot, Portsmouth, Va. (June 3).

Mstr. Sgt. F. Bagaria, 38th Inf., at Ft. Douglas, Utah (June 3).

ORGANIZED RESERVES.

Following Q. M. Res., to active duty June 10 at S. F. gen. depot, Calif.: Capts. L. J. Bennett, C. H. Evans, W. T. O'Brien (May 31).

Following Ord. Res., to active duty July 28, at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.: Lt. Cols. A. F. Carlin, C. Field; Maj. C. E. Davies, C. de Zafra, J. W. Mailer, H. T. Martin, J. D. Murray, E. R. Northrup, C. A. Wendell; Capt. H. P. Gould, F. E. Mehrhof, F. R. Scherer, K. I. Tredwell; 1st Lts. E. A. Arentz, C. A. Bergemann, R. G. Curtin, R

Awards at Annapolis

DRESS parade on Worden Field June 5 at the Naval Academy was marked by the presentation of the following prizes and awards:

Program of Presentations.

The Class of 1897, U. S. N. A., presents a sword and cup to that midshipman of the Graduating Class who has contributed most by his officer-like qualities and positive character to the development of Naval Spirit and Loyalty within the Regiment. Recipient: Midshipman Charles Enright Weakley, 1st Class. Cup remains at the Naval Academy. The Class of 1871, U. S. N. A., provides a fund for the purchase of dress sword to that midshipman of the Graduating Class who is most proficient in Practical and Theoretical Ordnance and Gunnery. Recipient: Midshipman James Moore Farrin, Jr., 1st Class. The Class of 1924, U. S. N. A., presents a gold watch to the midshipman standing one in Engineering and Aeronautics for the course. Recipient: Midshipman Abraham Lincoln Baird, 1st Class.

The General Society Sons of the Revolution has presented to the Naval Academy a cup, on which each year is engraved the name of the midshipman most proficient in Practical Ordnance and Gunnery. Recipient: Midshipman Corben Clark Shute, 1st Class. The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution presents a sword to the midshipman who excels in Practical Seamanship. Recipient: Midshipman George Herrick Wales, 1st Class. The United Daughters of the Confederacy presents a pair of marine binoculars, known as the "Maury Prize," to the Third Classman who excels in Physics. Recipient: Midshipman Tom Donald Tyra, 3d Class.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars presents a wrist watch to the Midshipman of the Graduating Class who stands highest for the course in Mathematics. Recipient: Midshipman John Bartholomew Webster, 1st Class. The Cleveland Naval Academy Graduates' Association presents a pair of marine binoculars, known as "The F. E. Bunts Memorial Prize," to that midshipman of the graduating class appointed from Ohio who stands highest in order of general merit for the four years' course. Recipient: Midshipman Abraham Lincoln Baird, 1st Class. Col. Robert M. Thompson, Class of '68, U. S. N. A., presents a navigating sextant to the midshipman most proficient in Practical Navigation. Recipient: Midshipman John Bartholomew Webster, 1st Class.

The Heirs of the late Lieutenant Commander Gardner L. Caskey present a gold watch to the midshipman who graduates at the head of his class. Recipient: Midshipman John Bartholomew Webster, 1st Class. Mrs. James Edward Palmer presents a wrist watch, known as the "Commander James Edward Palmer Prize," to the midshipman of the graduating class who is declared the most proficient in practical steam engineering. Recipient: Midshipman Robert Bruce McCoy, 1st Class. The National Association of Mutual Savings Banks presents \$100 for the best original essay on Thrift and Savings. Recipient: Midshipman Roderick Shanahan Rooney, 1st Class.

The New York Times presents annual prizes to the three midshipmen who in a competitive examination show the broadest knowledge and most thorough understanding of current events, both domestic and foreign: First prize, a bronze plaque and a cash award of \$150. Recipient: Midshipman Roderick Shanahan Rooney, 1st Class. Second prize, a cash award of \$75. Recipient: Midshipman Ralph Waldo Elden, 3d Class. Third prize, a cash award of \$25. Recipient: Midshipman Ira Ellis McMillan, 2d Class.

The Superintendent writes commendatory letters to the six midshipmen who contribute most by officer-like qualities and positive character to the development of Naval Spirit and Loyalty within the Regiment. Recipients: Midshipmen Manly Lamar Curry, George Hedwig Deiter, John Hancock Keatley, Leslie Edward Richardson, Claude Vernon Ricketts, Charles Edward Tresscott, all 1st Class.

The following is a list of athletic awards presented:

Col. Robert M. Thompson, Class of '68, U. S. N. A., presents the following awards: A cup, known as the Thompson Trophy Cup, on which is inscribed the name of the midshipman who does most promote athletics; recipient, Midshipman Elliott Walter Parish, Jr., 1st Class. Binoculars for first place in Inter-Class Sailing; recipient, Midshipman Ernest Bradford Ellsworth, Jr., 3d Class. Monocular for second place in Inter-Class Sailing; recipient, Midshipman Robert Carson Brownlee, 2d, 1st Class.

The Navy Athletic Association presents the following awards: A sword to the midshipman who excels in General Athletics; recipient, Midshipman

Sons of the Service

List of Midshipmen of the Naval Academy Graduating Class whose parents or guardians are Naval, Marine Corps, or Army Officers.

Midshipman	Parent or Guardian
R. N. S. Clark	Col. J. A. Clark (MC), U. S. A.
G. Cone	Q. M. Sergt. Charles Cone, U. S. A. (Ret.)
W. L. Dye	Capt. L. L. Dye, U. S. M. C.
W. T. Easton	Lt. Col. A. T. Easton, U. S. (Ret.)
P. Foley, Jr.	Capt. Paul Foley, U. S. N. (Ret.)
G. N. Johansen	G. A. Johansen, C. G. M., U. S. N. (Ret.)
T. E. Kent, Jr.	Ch. Pharm. T. E. Kent, U. S. N.
R. S. Keyes, Jr.	Lt. Comdr. C. C. Jersey, U. S. N. (Stepfather)
J. V. McAlpin, Jr.	Lt. Comdr. J. V. McAlpin, (DC), U. S. N.
R. R. McGregor	Chief Gunner F. A. McGregor, U. S. N. (Ret.)
G. S. Patrick	Capt. B. R. Patrick, (Ch.C.) U. S. N.
J. Raby	Rear Admiral J. J. Raby, U. S. N.
F. H. Schwable	Col. F. J. Schwable, U. S. M. C.
R. B. Sullivan, Jr.	Lt. Col. R. B. Sullivan, U. S. M. C.
K. Tolley	Maj. O. K. Tolley, U. S. A. (Ret.)

U. S. N. A. Graduates

FOLLOWING are the members of the United States Naval Academy graduating class arranged in order of merit.

"SC" after a name indicates that the graduate was commissioned an ensign in the supply corps; "C" that he is physically disqualified and resigned upon graduation without being commissioned; "MC" commissioned 2nd lieutenant in the Marine Corps; "A" completed course, but commission is being withheld pending action on physical disability; and "D," physically disqualified, resigned effective June 25, 1929, and not commissioned.

Unless otherwise noted, all graduates are commissioned ensigns (Line) U. S. Navy.

J. B. Webster, A. L. Baird, J. M. Farrin, Jr., K. Pryor, J. H. Keatley, W. C. Allen, L. E. Richardson, C. C. Shute, C. E. Tresscott, G. H. Wales, H. J. Hiemenz, F. M. Adamson, C. E. Weakley, D. E. Wait.

(The preceding 14 cadets, the highest in their class, were graduated with distinction).

D. P. Bush (C), H. S. Persons, Jr., E. A. Junghans, S. C. Anderson, H. A. MacFarlane, R. A. Heinlein, G. L. Huff, L. T. Morse, T. E. Kent, Jr.; M. B. Hinman, R. B. McCoy, W. F. Coleman (MC), C. L. Miller, M. B. Wyatt, L. O. Fox, F. Novak, J. W. Davison, W. S. Gates, J. R. Moore, W. L. Kabler, T. P. Wilson, E. W. Parish, Jr., W. S. Denham, E. J. Bacher, C. B. Laning, F. G. Lippert (MC), J. P. Cantly, P. Foley, Jr., J. Berzowski, C. V. Ricketts, R. C. Brownlee, 2d, F. R. Duborg, R. J. Ramsbotham, R. C. Lake, G. H. Deiter, C. J. Moore (C).

H. C. Murray (MC), W. L. Dye, W. H. McClure, P. L. Humphrey (C), H. Baldau, M. C. Mains, H. R. Garner, B. Twohy.

G. W. Ashford, A. C. Perkins, L. C. H. E. Karrer, R. C. Lynch, Jr., C. A. Peterson, C. T. Fitzgerald, E. C. Folger, Jr., J. W. Waterhouse, M. G. Kennedy, B. H. Bush (SC), E. F. Hutchins, H. L. Ray, L. P. Carver, D. T. Ferrier, O. G. Kirk, R. Jackson.

R. D. McGinnis, W. T. Hastings, Jr., (C), G. P. Garland, E. T. Schreiber, R. L. Johnson, A. W. Strahorn, A. S. Hill, E. J. O'Donnell, J. A. Collett, B. A. Van Voorhis, F. H. Schwable (MC), W. S. Redimon, C. O. Triebel, E. R. Hannon, W. W. White, R. D. Hogle, P. A. Walker, W. H. Watson, H. D. Akin, J. F. Davidson, T. R. Wilson.

L. E. McIntyre, F. B. Stephens, W. J. Huelskamp, E. P. Martin, C. C. Marcy, G. S. Patrick, B. Coe, R. S. Benson, J. B. Duval, Jr., H. C. Bernet, W. S. Brown (C), J. R. Yoho, E. F. Butler, E. C. Dyer (MC), L. T. Stone, F. W. Kuhn, K. H. Garrett (C), G. F. Beardsley, R. R. Ballinger.

W. T. Easton, M. G. Brown (MC), G. C. Bryant (A), C. H. Crichton, M. L. Curry (MC), S. B. Frankel, L. H. Jones, J. Andrews, Jr., J. H. Mills, Jr., K. Tolley, G. Cone (MC), S. B. Perreault, F. S. Keeler, C. C. McCauley, W. D. Bucklow, F. E. Hall, R. N. S. Clark, W. I. Darnell, W. J. Galbraith, C. W. Johnson (MC).

W. B. Epps, S. C. Strong, R. P. Davis, E. N. Dodson (C), J. M. Ber-

Thoms Rex Wilson, 1st Class. A Cup on which is inscribed the name of the Company Commander of the company winning the Inter-Company Athletic Competition of the current year; recipient, 8th Company; Midshipman William Carlton Allen, Company Commander. Gold Boxing Glove for Inter-collegiate Boxing Championship, 1929, Feather Weight Class; recipient, Midshipman John Allison Fitzgerald, 3d Class. Gold Medal for Inter-collegiate Gymnasium Championship, 1929, Side Horse Event; recipient, Midshipman Frank Marshall Adamson, 1st Class. Gold Medal for Inter-collegiate Gymnasium Championship, 1929, Rope Climb Event; recipient, Midshipman William Jackson Galbraith, 1st Class.

*Maxima 1000.

Interest Shown In Plan**Adams Addresses Grads**

(Continued from First Page)

you have lived here and what you have learned here—service to your country.

"And one thing more, please remember that wherever you are, whatever fate has in store for you, your welfare and your happiness will always be a matter of deep concern to those who wish you well today."

When the Secretary had finished his brief talk to the graduates, in their full dress white uniforms, headed by James B. Webster, of San Diego, Calif., the honor man, filed past the official stand to receive their diplomas. Following custom the class sang a pledge to the "Blue and Gold." A second classman proposed three cheers for "those who are about to leave" to which the graduates responded with three cheers for "those we leave behind." The traditional discarding of white hats followed.

Later at Bancroft Hall the oaths as ensigns were administered to 205.

Chaplain Sydney Key Evans, who this year is leaving Annapolis, pronounced the invocation.

The official party, with the staff officers of the institution, was one of the largest to attend a graduation. Among those in the party were:

Associate Justice Pierce Butler, Secretary of the Navy Adams, Representative E. M. Beers, Representative John W. Summers, Representative Royal Johnson, Representative Harry C. Canfield, Representative Steven W. Gambrell, Assistant Secretary of Navy for Aeronautics Davis S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of State Nelson Thrunder Johnson, Rear Admiral J. B. Beuet, chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair; Rear Admiral R. H. Leigh, chief of Bureau of Navigation; Rear Admiral A. T. Long, president general board; Maj. Gen. Commandant W. C. Neville, U. S. M. C.; Rear Admiral C. E. Riggs, chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Rear Admiral H. E. Yarnell, chief of Bureau of Engineering; Rear Admiral W. D. Leahy, chief of Bureau of Ordnance; Rear Admiral Frank H. Brumby, president board of inspection and survey; Rear Admiral Harris Laning, Commander Battery Division 2; Rear Admiral J. J. Raby and Dr. Enoch B. Garey, president St. John's College.

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Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 818)

to 6th Nav. Dist., Charleston, S. C.
Lt. L. L. Waite, det. Nav. Trng. Sta.,
Newport, R. I., about June 25; to Nav.
War College, Newport, R. I.

Ens. R. V. Hull, det. Naval Academy
about June 4; to USS Arkansas.

Ens. T. R. Stansbury, det. USS West
Virginia about June 25; to USS Smith
Thompson.

Comdr. C. E. Ryder (MC), det. Nav.
Rtg. Sta., Newark, N. J.; to continue
treatment, U. S. Nav. Hosp., New York,
N. Y.

Lt. Comdr. H. Shaw (MC), det. Nav.
Sta., St. Thomas, V. I.; to Rec. Bks.,
Hampton Rds., Va.

Lt. (jg) D. J. Cracovener (MC), design-
ated as actg. asst. surgeon in the U. S.
Public Health Service Nav. Sta., Virgin
Islands.

Lt. H. C. Mechtoldt (SC), det. Navy
Yard, Wash., D. C., about June 1; to
Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Ch. Pay Clk. J. A. Harris, det. USS
Trenton about July 1; to Nav. Powder
Factory, Indian Head, Md.

Ch. Pay Clk. C. C. Jordan, det. USS
Mercy about June 25; to USS Trenton.

June 3, 1929.

Rear Adm. J. M. Reeves, det. office of
the Secy. of the Navy, Navy Dept.; to
member, General Bd., Navy Dept.

Comdr. B. B. Taylor, det. USS Relief
about 24 May; to continue treatment, Nav.
Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. K. R. Belch, det. Light Cruiser Div.
2 about 24 June; to Naval Academy.

Lt. F. H. Gilmer, det. aide on staff,
Comdr., Train Sqd. 1, Flt. Base Force; to
aide to Comdt., 9th Nav. Dist.

Lt. R. W. M. Graham, det. USS Farragut
about 8 June; to Dest. Sqd. 11, Battle
Flt.

Lt. (jg) F. J. Bell, ors. 26 April modi-
fied. Det. USS Preston to USS Patoka
at Hampton Rds., Va., on 23 May.

Lt. (jg) R. E. Cofer, Jr., det. USS
Tracey; to USS Paul Hamilton.

Lt. (jg) R. F. Stout, det. Nav. Air Sta.,
Pensacola, Fla., about 23 May; to USS
Kane.

Lt. (jg) H. H. Tiemroth, det. USS Per-
tival; to USS Farragut.

Ens. H. C. Adams, det. USS West Vir-
ginia; to communication duty, Battle Flt.

Ens. F. A. Berry, Jr., det. USS Colorado
about 8 June; to USS Decatur.

Ens. R. H. Groff, det. from all duty
about 8 June; to resignation accepted to
take effect 19 June.

Ens. C. Jackson, det. Nav. Air Sta.,
Pensacola, Fla., about 24 May; to USS
Dallas.

Ens. F. S. Kirk, det. Nav. Hosp., N. Y.
about 18 May; to USS Bainbridge.

Ens. F. L. Litty, Jr., det. from all duty;
to resignation to take effect 4 Aug.

Ens. E. C. Madson, det. USS West Vir-
ginia; to communication duty, Battleship
Divs., Battle Flt.

Ens. F. D. Overfelt, det. Battle Flt.,
about 20 May; to communication duty,
U. S. Flt.

Ens. R. E. Palmer, det. USS Mississippi
about 8 June; to USS Sumner.

Ens. E. K. Swearingen, det. USS Colo-
rado about 8 June; to USS Hull.

Lt. (jg) C. J. Cooney (MC), det. from
all duty about 7 June; to resignation ac-
cepted to take effect 3 July.

Lt. (jg) J. C. Molder (SC), det. from
all duty about 6 June; to resignation ac-
cepted to take effect 15 June, 1929.

June 4, 1929.

Lt. Comdr. Gearing, det. Naval Acad-
emy about 6 June; to USS Rochester. Ors.
12 Feb. revoked.

Lt. C. H. Rockey, det. USS Wyoming
about 6 June; to continue treatment, Nav.
Hosp., N. Y.

Lt. (jg) W. H. Brereton, ors. 16 April
revoked; to continue duty USS Lawrence.

Lt. (jg) S. E. Burroughs, Jr., det. VB
Sqd. 2B, Air Sqds., Battle Flt. about 1
Oct.; to Nav. Air Sta., Hampton Rds., Va.

Ens. H. J. Armstrong, Jr., det. USS
Colorado about 8 June; to USS Henshaw.

Ens. H. T. Dietrich, det. Nav. Air Sta.,
Pensacola, Fla. about 1 June; to VT Sqd.
IB, Air Sqds., Battle Flt.

Ens. W. L. Dyer, det. USS Camden
about 22 June; to USS Putnam.

Ens. F. R. Jones, det. USS Wyoming;
to USS Hopkins.

Lt. (jg) G. S. Campbell (MC), det. USS
Chaumont; to Rec. Bks., Hampton Rds., Va.

Lt. Comdr. E. R. Eberle (SC), det. USS
Arkansas; to treatment, Nav. Hosp., Wash.,
D. C.

Lt. H. R. Hubbard (SC), det. Rec. Ship,
San Francisco about 1 Sept.; to Navy
Yard, Wash., D. C.

Lt. H. E. Humphreys (SC), det. Navy
Yard, Norfolk, Va. about 5 June; to USS
Asheville.

Lt. M. F. Talbot (SC), det. USS Mem-
phis about 20 July; to Navy Yard, Ports-
mouth, N. H.

Ch. Pay Clk. A. Hesford, relieved from
all active duty; about 31 July to home.

Ch. Pay Clk. W. E. Redfern, det. VJ Sqd.
IB, Air Sqds., Battle Flt.; to Nav. Air
Sta., San Diego, Calif.

June 5, 1929.

Capt. A. G. Howe, det. Rec. Ship, N. Y.;
to c.f.o. USS Pensacola and in command
when commissioned.

Lt. Comdr. C. Craig, det. Navy Yard,
Mare Is., Cal. about June 1; to temp duty
Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst, N. J.

Lt. Comdr. F. P. Traynor, det. Staff
Train Sqd. 1, Flt. Base Force about June
1; to temp duty Nav. Air Sta., Lakehurst,
N. J.

Lt. J. H. Severyns, det. USS Chase about
June 1; to temp duty Nav. Air Sta., Lake-
hurst, N. J.

Lt. W. J. Walker, ors. Jan. 8 modified.
det. USS West Virginia about June 18;
carry out remainder ors.

Lt. (jg) C. E. Haugen, ors. April 23

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 818)

active duty July 14, with C. of O., Wash.,
D. C. (June 4).

LATE WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS

The following War Department orders
were received too late for classification:

S. O. 130, W. D., JUNE 5, 1929

Quartermaster Corps

Capt. E. Davis from duty with staff and
faculty, Q. M. C. Sch., Philadelphia, Pa.,
July 1, to Washington, D. C., for duty in
office of the Q. M. G.

Corps of Engineers

Maj. R. C. Williams from duty, office
of dist. engr., Minneapolis, Minn., from
detail, O. R. 7th C. A., 313th Engrs., to
Washington, D. C., reporting between
Aug. 15 and 20 for duty as st. A. W. C.

Maj. V. L. Peterson from duty, instr.,
Gen. Serv. Schs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.,
Aug. 20, to Washington, D. C., for duty as
ass't. to Director, Public Bldgs. and Public
Parks of the National Capital.

Field Artillery

Capt. C. W. Gallaher detailed instr., F.
A. Mass., N. G., Boston, on completing
foreign service in Philippines.

Capt. J. P. Chehan to sail from S. F. for
Hawaii Jan. 4, 1930, instead of Nov. 6,
1929, as previously ordered.

1st Lt. S. A. Beckley from duty, stu.,
Sig. Sch., Ft. Monmouth, N. J., on com-
pleting course, detailed as stu., Yale Univ.,
New Haven, Conn.

1st Lt. E. C. Meriwether from duty, stu.,
Sig. Sch., Ft. Monmouth, N. J., on com-
pleting course, detailed as stu., Yale Univ.,
Lafayette, Ind.

1st Lt. H. F. Handy from duties, U. S.
A., West Point, N. Y., to N. Y. C. and
sail Aug. 20 for Hawaii for duty.

Coast Artillery Corps

Order directing Mai. J. B. Maynard to
Blacksburg, Va., via Camp Dix, N. J., re-
voked.

1st Lt. J. P. Shumate, 52nd C. A., from
Ft. Eustis, Va., to West Point, N. Y., Aug.
24, for duty at U. S. M. A.

1st Lt. G. B. Anderson from duty as stu.,
C. A. Sch., Ft. Monroe, Va., July 30.

Infantry

Lt. Col. F. H. Burr from duty with Q.
M. C. Subs. Sch., Chicago, Ill., on com-
pleting course, detailed with O. R., 6th
A. C., 403d Inf., 43d Inf., Madison, Wisc.

Paragraphs 40 and 41, S. O. 106, relating
to relief and assignment of Maj. J. W. G.
Stephens, Inf., revoked; Maj. Stephens
will comply with par. 56, S. O. 87.

Maj. O. E. Clark from duty, stu., C. & G.
Sch., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., on com-
pleting course, detailed at Univ. of Akron,
Ohio, after 10 days' temp. duty at hqrs.
5th C. A., Ft. Hayes, Ohio.

Maj. J. E. Creed from 25th Inf., Douglas-
las, Ariz., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for
duty at hqrs. 5th C. A.

Capt. F. C. Winters is retired from active
service on account of disability incident
thereto.

Maj. W. J. Connolly from duty, stu.,
Inf. Sch., on completing course, from Ft.
Benning, Ga., Aug. 2, assigned to Inf., 2nd
Div., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. F. Marshall detailed at Indiana
Univ., Bloomington, Ind., on completing
foreign service in Panama.

Capt. H. R. Ide from Ga. Sch. of Tech.,
Atlanta, assigned to 20th Inf. and to N.
Y., and sail Oct. 15 for S. F. thence to Ft.
D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty.

1st Lt. L. S. Norman, now on leave in
U. S. from Hawaii, from assignment, 38th
Inf., Ft. Douglas, Utah, detailed on com-
pleting of pres. foreign service at Univ. of
Akron, Ohio.

Order relieving 1st Lt. J. C. Fry from
duty, 26th Inf., Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y., as-
signing him to duty, stu., Sig. Sch., re-
voked.

1st Lt. R. E. Moore, 26th Inf., from
Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y., to Ft. Monmouth,
N. J., reporting between Sept. 9 and 13
for duty as stu., Sig. Sch.

1st Lt. A. H. Wolf assigned to 11th Inf.,
Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., instead of to
4th Inf., Ft. Lincoln, N. D.

2nd Lt. R. R. Sears detailed in Q. M. C.,
June 12, from 15th Tank Bn., Ft. Benning,
Ga., and on expiration of present leave to
Holabird q. m. depot, Md., for duty
with 1st Motor Rep. Bn.

Air Corps

Order relieving 1st Lt. A. A. Kessler,
jr., from A. C. Engr. Sch., Dayton, Ohio,
directing him to West Point, N. Y., for
duty, revoked.

1st Lt. E. E. Partridge from Kelly Fld.,
to West Point, N. Y., Aug. 24, for duty at
U. S. M. A.

Leaves

Two months, 21 days, June 9, to Capt.
V. M. Cannon, Cav. Seven days, June 13,
to 1st Lt. C. R. Landon, Inf. Two months,
15 days, June 15, to Capt. G. E. Huth-
steiner, Cav. Twelve days, Aug. 27, to
Capt. E. L. Barr, C. A. C. One month,
Aug. 5, with permission to visit foreign
countries, to 1st Lt. H. Z. Bogert, A. C.
One month, 10 days, July 22, to Capt. R.
H. Back, Inf. Three days, June 8, to Maj.
H. N. Sumner, A. G. D. Three months,
June 11, to 1st Lt. W. H. DeLange, F. A.
One month, June 28, to Capt. J. T. Watson,
jr., S. C. One month, Aug. 2, to Maj.
O. S. Albright, G. S. C. Three months,
10 days, June 17, to 1st Lt. F. J. Cunningham,
C. A. C. Seven days, June 12, to 1st
Lt. J. T. Loome, F. A. Two months, Sept.
8, to Capt. C. H. Ainsworth, C. A. C. Two
months, June 25, with permission to visit
foreign countries, to Maj. H. Parkhurst,
F. A. One month, July 28, to Capt. E. A.
Smith, D. C.

Resignation

Resignation of Capt. F. N. Shumaker,
A. C., accepted.

Transfer

1st Lt. R. Van Den Corput, jr., F. A.,
to S. C. June 1, from U. S. M. A., West
Point, N. Y., to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., for
duty.

Board of Officers

A board, to consist of Maj. Gens. H. E.
Ely, U. S. A.; F. Parker, U. S. A.; Brig.
Gens. C. King, U. S. A.; M. L. Walker,
U. S. A.; C. D. Roberts, U. S. A.; J. B.

Gowen, U. S. A., appointed to meet in this
city 10 a. m., July 1, or as soon thereafter
as practicable, and at such other times
thereafter as senior member shall pre-
scribe to make classification of officers
under provisions of sect. 24, chap. 1, act
of Congress approved June 4, 1920. Lt.
C. Lynn, A. G. D., detailed recorder of
board, without vote.

Warrant Officers

Retirement of Wrnt. Offr. H. M. Gar-
lington on account of age, announced. He
will proceed home.

Order of May 22, relating to Wrnt. Offr.
(Please turn to Page 827)

APARTMENTS

Local real estate dealers and apartment
owners find in this column the ideal me-
dium for conveying their messages to
prospective Service tenants. No other
business column in the paper is read so
eagerly or regularly as the Classified Col-
umn. It is well to keep this in mind
whenever one has something to offer the
Services.

For rates, etc., apply to Classified Edi-
tor, Army and Navy Journal, 1800 E St.
N. W., Washington, D. C.

CLASSIFIED

CAMP CARVELL ON CHESTER—For
girls. Located on Eastern Shore of Mary-
land. Swimming, riding, archery, tennis,
etc. Address Mrs. Richard Carvell, Ches-
terton, Md.

FOR SALE—Fine 6-room house in Bur-
leith section, almost new, all modern im-
provements. Two screened living and
sleeping porches, open fireplace, beautiful
garden, excellent neighborhood, ideal for
children, located within 3 blocks of grade,
Junior high and high schools. Price,
\$10,750 if sold direct by owner. Mrs. L. T.
Hendricks, 1712 37th St. N. W., Washing-
ton, D. C. Tel. North 2653.

FOR SALE—A complete outfit of Cavalry
blue uniform in excellent condition; the
service evening uniform never worn;
height of officer about 6 feet. Can be seen
by asking for E. K. Morris, Federal Stor-
age Co., 1707 Florida Ave., Washington,
D. C.

FOR RENT FURNISHED—Corner
apartment 55th and Broadway, New York
City. Four large rooms, complete kitchen,
two dressing rooms and bath. Sunny,
\$175.00 per month. Address Allen-Pichler
Co., 1730-34 Broadway, Nem York.

FOR RENT: 1757 K STREET N.W. Apt.
32—Nicely furnished, cool, comfortable
apartment, four rooms and bath. All outside
windows, Frigidaire, elevator, all-night
service.

EIGHT-ACRE HOME, Valley of Vir-
ginia, Lexington, residence and college
town, two acres bluegrass lawn, fine trees,
beautiful shrubs, varied evergreens, un-
usual garden with rare flowers; fruits,
nuts, small fruits; close to libraries, col-
leges (one military), two national high-
ways, golf course; ideal for retired officer
or someone seeking unique old home.
Could be subdivided into three or more
tracts but owner would like purchaser
who cares for beautiful home and would
keep intact. Possession now or year hence.
Inspection by appointment. Information
only from "Owner," care Army and Navy
Journal.

FOR RENT—July 1st. By Army Offi-
cer's widow, 10-room brick house, un-
furnished, 3 bath rooms, automatic oil burner
furnace, a. m. i., garage. On Woodley
Place, near entrance to Zoo and Rock
Creek Park. One block from street car
to War Department, 15 minutes; War Col-
lege, 25 minutes. 3 bus lines. Present
tenant, Army Officer ordered away.
Previous tenant, 6 years. An ideal home
for family of three to seven. Reasonable
rent with Army clause. Box AMA, care of Army and Navy Journal.

CORDOVA APARTMENTS
1 to 7 Rooms—\$30.50 to \$130
L. W. Groomes, 1416 F St. N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EIGHT-ACRE HOME, Valley of Vir-
ginia, Lexington, residence and college
town, two acres bluegrass lawn, fine trees,
beautiful shrubs, varied evergreens, un-
usual garden with rare flowers; fruits,
nuts, small fruits; close to libraries, col-
leges (one military), two national high-
ways, golf course; ideal for retired officer
or someone seeking unique old home.
Could be subdivided into three or more
tracts but owner would like purchaser
who cares for beautiful home and would
keep intact.

War Rank for Navy Men

SENATOR MILLARD E. TYDINGS, on June 4, submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him which would extend to the Navy the benefits sought for the Army in Senate bill 414 (to give war-time rank to certain officers on the retired list of the Army) and Senate bill 465 (to give war-time rank to officers and former officers in the United States Army).

S. 414 is a War Department bill introduced by Senator Reed which provides that the President be authorized to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint any commissioned officer who served in the Army of the United States during the World War and who has been honorably discharged from any temporary commission held during the war and who has been or may be hereafter retired according to law to a rank on the retired list, at the highest rank held by him during the World War, if his service in said rank was creditable. The bill provides that no increase of pay or allowance shall result from its provisions.

Good Analyzes Bill.

Senator Lawrence D. Tyson, of Tennessee, introduced S 465. The analysis of this bill made by Secretary of War Good, follows, in part:

"The effect of the bill, S. 465, if enacted into law, would be as follows:

"(1) About 611 officers now on the retired list would be advanced without increase in retired pay, to the rank of the highest grade held by them during the World War. In the great majority of cases the officer would be advanced one grade and in only eight cases would any officer be advanced more than two grades. Included would be a few officers retired prior to the war but who returned to active duty in higher grades during the war.

"(2) A few officers now on the active list would, upon retirement, be similarly advanced in rank. The number can not, of course, be stated. That it would be small is evidenced by the fact that most officers now on the active list have already attained, or should soon attain by promotion, at least the highest grade held by them during the war.

"(3) About 26 officers now on the retired list in a grade lower than the highest grade held by them during the World War would be excluded from advancement to their war-time rank. These are officers retired under provisions of Sec. 24b, National Defense act, their classification not having been due to neglect, misconduct or avoidable habits.

Creates "Inactive" Reserve

"(4) All persons who held temporary commissions as officers of the Army during the World War who have been or may hereafter be honorably discharged from the military service, would be legally authorized to bear the title of the highest grade held during the war. The existing authorization for such persons to wear the uniform upon occasions of ceremony would be reenacted. Also the existing authorization for making such persons eligible for appointment as reserve officers would be reenacted, but with a condition that they be placed upon an inactive list of the Officers' Reserve Corps, which would have to be created for that purpose.

"(5) Some officers who served with credit during the war under regular commissions, who never held temporary commissions, and who later resigned, would be denied the privileges of bearing the title and wearing the uniform accorded to persons who served under temporary commissions.

"In general, I am in full accord with the purposes of this bill. The War Department has repeatedly advocated the enactment of legislation which would accord to persons who have served in our armed forces during war suitable recognition of their services. It is believed the principle might well be applied to enlisted men as well as officers, should your committee see fit to do so.

"For regular army personnel, it is believed that to insure to them upon retirement from active service the highest rank attained by them during their active service is a well merited recognition of the service they have rendered and of their professional accomplishments.

Right to Use Title

"Similarly, those former officers and enlisted men whose military service was terminated honorably should, as a recognition of their valued service, and without regard to the kind of commission they held, have conferred upon them the right to bear the title and upon appropriate occasions, to wear the uniform and the highest grade attained during their war service.

"The proposed advance in the rank

Build Testing Machine

Wright Field (Special).—A machine powerful enough to throw a piece of metal with the force of projectile from a cannon is under construction here at a laboratory for testing airplane propellers. Both steel and metal propellers will be tried out in a large wind tunnel, in which they will be whirled at a terrific speed in a high wind until they reveal their maximum strength.

This apparatus is far more powerful than the old apparatus that has been employed hitherto for this purpose. The tunnel is forty feet in diameter.

The propeller to be tested may be whirled by an engine capable of developing 6,000 horsepower. Two smaller motors developing 2,500 and 3,000 horsepower may be used for tests of less violence. Each blade is tested at 100 per cent more than the load it will normally be expected to carry, in order that the safety factor will be so high as to eliminate danger.

of deceased officers would be a source of satisfaction to their families to which they are fully entitled.

"My approval of the principle of this bill is based upon a desire for the accomplishment of a recognition for service that has already too long been delayed. It is the result that is desired, the method by which the result is attained is a secondary consideration. Other bills to which I have referred would make advancement upon the retired list contingent upon creditability of service and upon nomination and confirmation. This bill would exclude only class B officers from advancement and would not require nomination and confirmation. While there are advantages and disadvantages to both such methods, it is believed that the number of officers whose service would be considered other than creditable would be negligible that the practical result under either method would be the same. Either method that congress sees fit to prescribe will be entirely agreeable to the War Department.

"The provisions in lines 14-17, page 2 of S. 465: "and such persons may, upon their own applications, be appointed reserve officers and placed on a list to be known as the inactive list of the officers reserve corps" I believe should be eliminated from the bill. Congress has wisely provided in the National Defense Act for an Officers' Reserve Corps to provide "a reserve of officers available for military service when needed." Former officers are now eligible for appointment therein and many thousands have been so appointed and trained. The War Department has endeavored to keep the Reserve Corps the live and virile reserve that Congress intended, and in this it has been fully supported by the Reserve Officers themselves. To now create an inactive list for the sole purpose of listing persons who would have been given honorary titles would in reality add nothing to such titles, would be inconsistent with the purposes for which the reserve is maintained, and would, I believe, be objectionable to most of the officers who now constitute the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Favors Bill's Purpose

"The bill would be without additional cost to the government except possibly in those few cases of retired officers performing active duty under the advanced rank conferred by the bill. As the last proviso of section one applies only to increases of retired pay, such officers would not be excluded from receiving the active pay of such rank.

"In order that the bill may not be discriminatory by conferring pecuniary benefits upon a few individuals, and in order that it may be without cost, it is recommended that the last proviso of section one be so amended as to prescribe that the bill cause no increase of either active or retired pay.

"Subject to the conditions hereinbefore stated, I recommend they urge the enactment of this bill or of any similar bill that will promptly accomplish the purposes in view."

PROPOSES PASSPORT EXEMPTION

No fee would be collected for passports issued to any person who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the war with Mexico, the War of the Rebellion, the War with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, the China relief expedition, any Indian campaign or war, or the World War, who was honorably discharged from such service, according to the provisions of a bill introduced this week in the House.

The bill was offered in the form of an amendment to the act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.



Why this penetrating foam cleans your teeth better

IN a dramatic way science now proves what millions of people know—that Colgate's cleans teeth better.

A scientist recently made an important experiment with toothpastes. He measured their power to penetrate the thousands of tiny crevices which are found in normal, healthy teeth and gums.

He found that some dentifrices merely scrub the outer surfaces of the teeth. Others go partly down into the larger crevices.

*Then he discovered that Colgate's has a higher penetrating power than any of the leading dentifrices on the market today.**

This is the secret of Colgate's remarkable ability to clean—it gets down deep into the hard-to-clean places where the toothbrush cannot reach; where ordinary toothpastes do not go.

Colgate's penetrating power is due to the fact that it contains the world's greatest cleansing agent.

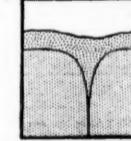
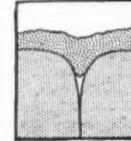
When brushed, this cleansing agent instantly bursts into a sparkling, snow-white foam that surges over teeth and gums. This foam possesses a remarkable property (low "surface-tension") which enables it to go deep down into the tiny tooth crevices where decay may start. There, it dislodges clinging food particles and mucin, sweeping away these impurities in a detergent wave.

In this foam is carried a fine chalk powder—a polishing agent prescribed by dentists—which polishes the enamel safely, brilliantly. Thus Colgate's cleans and beautifies; purifies and refreshes the entire mouth restoring natural loveliness of teeth and gums.

If you have never used Colgate's, please try it. Mail the coupon at right for a generous free tube.



*How Colgate's Cleans Where Toothbrush Cannot Reach



Greatly magnified picture of tiny tooth crevices. Note how ordinary, sluggish toothpaste (having high "surface-tension") fails to penetrate down where decay may start.

This diagram shows how Colgate's (having low "surface-tension") penetrates deep down into the crevices, cleansing it completely where the toothbrush cannot reach.

More economical, too... The 25c tube of Colgate's contains more toothpaste than any other nationally advertised brand. This is true because Colgate's is the largest seller. Volume production, you know, means economy.

COLGATE, Dept. B-2551, 595 Fifth Ave., FREE
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Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream, with booklet "How to
Keep Teeth and Mouth Healthy."

Name _____

Address _____

Letters to Editor

Send your views on pay, promotion and other vital subjects to the Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1800 E Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

NO CREDIT FOR PAY

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

OFICERS of the Army now receive credit for longevity pay for 75 per cent of the time spent in the National Guard and 50 per cent of the time spent in the Reserves, but this time spent must be prior to the time they enter the Regular Army.

No credit for pay is now allowed for the same service performed by regular retired officers since retirement.

In justice it seems that the same credit should be allowed for longevity pay to retired officers for all duty performed since retirement with the National Guard and Reserves as is now allowed before entrance into the Regular Army.

H. R. 12624, now a law, allows retired officers credit for longevity and pay period pay for active service performed since retirement, but does not consider duty by regular retired officers in the National Guard or Reserves as active duty. It seems that three-fourths of time spent in the National Guard and one-half of the time spent in the Reserves should be considered active duty for a retired officer of the Regular Army. This per cent of time is now allowed for longevity pay before entrance into the Regular Army. A retired officer on these duties is active as these units are active and subject to call at any time.

Many officers were retired under the act of June the 30th, 1922, for the convenience of the government and are now performing valuable services for their country in the National Guard and Reserves.

Most of these officers were retired with pay far below that allowed other retired officers. Same were retired with only 25% of their pay which did not include any allowance. This per cent was based on the number of complete years served as a commissioned officer in the Regular Army only multiplied by 2½% of active duty pay excluding allowance for each year so served. Other years of service then and now allowed for longevity pay purposes were not allowed to be multiplied by 2½% to arrive at total percentage. It seems as a matter of equity that all years of service computed for pay purposes should be multiplied by 2½% to arrive at the total per cent to be spent upon retirement and not only years of commissioned service in the Regular Army.

The total per cent of pay allowed under the act of June the 30th, 1922, for retired pay should conform to the credit given before entrance into the Regular Army. Thus of 2½% of pay in case of National Guard service and one-half of 2½% in the case of Reserve service performed since retirement should be allowed for every complete year of service performed since retirement. It appears that service performed by retired officers in these military services should be considered after retirement from the Regular Army.

The correction of these inequalities would not add any more officers to the retired list and would rectify manifest discriminations.

Trusting that you will be interested in these matters and that you will embody these points in the pending new pay regulations, I remain,

RETIRED.

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

EFFORTS APPRECIATED

IASSURE you the officers of the Army appreciate your efforts to improve their conditions as to promotion and pay. I particularly appreciate your efforts to put bachelors on the same basis as married officers.

Present pay is entirely inadequate.

Besides having a hard time to live, we have lost prestige among our civilian friends.

I happen to be a bachelor of over 22 years service. Yet there are two Captains in this Post who draw more pay than I do. One came in from the Scouts and the other from the National Guard in 1920.

While my mother is not entirely dependent upon me I contribute largely to her support. She frequently lives with me for several months at a time, during which I support her entirely. Yet I am not entitled to the extra ration. On a change of station involving more than a thousand miles of travel I of course had to pay her expenses. I think the present pay law is grossly unfair.

I have just read the text of the Promotion Bill. It seems to me that the proposal to promote certain officers simply because they have been credited with 20 years' service and have reached the age of 52 is absurd.

In general, I think pay is much more important now than promotion.

MAJOR.

PROMOTION REDUCED PAY

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

IWAS in the first Leavenworth class, original commission November, 1916. I was promoted major in 1928. This promotion reduced my pay by \$16.67 per month. It cost me about \$432.28 loss of amounted pay for two years and two months.

There are two first lieutenants in my office who draw the same pay as I. If they owned horses they could be drawing \$200.00 a year more. There is a captain in the office who draws \$177.17 more per month than I. His original regular commission dated 1 July, 1920, so he has over 3½ years less regular commissioned service than I.

I rent a house as quarters with four bedrooms. It is smaller than the quarters that I would receive on a good post and has only one bath. The rental is \$125.00 per month, or \$45.00 over my total commutation of quarters. My heat and light for the month of January cost \$74.45, or only \$5.55 less than my commutation (rent not counted). Heat and light include oil furnace, electric refrigerator and gas range for 7 room house and 7 in family. Adding the above items my net loss for January was \$119.45 above my commutation. Deduct this from my base pay of \$240.00, leaves \$120.55, for all other purposes, or less than the pay of a 2d lieutenant in the 1st pay period.

I still own two mounts, for which I am furnished forage, but not stabling or care. It costs me about \$27.55 (\$50.00 less forage @ 22.45) per month for board to maintain these mounts, while I have been deprived of my mounted pay and received no other increase. After 1930, I will be allowed forage on only one horse.

My pay is about \$44.00 per month less than it would be under the 1908 Pay Bill. I understand that the purchasing power of the dollar has declined over 50% meantime.

MAJOR SOL.

PAY PECULIARITIES

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

IN response to your suggestion in recent issues, I would like to submit the following peculiarity in regard to pay of commissioned officers of the Regular Army.

The point is that of the credit allowed for commissioned service in the National Guard to officers holding Regular commissions on June 30, 1922. The law on this point is published in the last paragraph on page 74 of the pamphlet containing the amended National Defense Act and Pay Readjustment Act, dated July, 1927.

This clause provides: "For officers in the service on June 30, 1922, there shall be included in the computation all service which is now counted in computing longevity pay * * *; and also 75 per centum of all other periods of time during which they have held commissions as officers of the Organized Militia between January 21, 1903, and July 1, 1916, or of the National Guard, * * * since June 3, 1916, * * * shall be included in the computation."

Although credit for prior Federal enlisted service is allowed for all officers holding Regular commissions on June 30, 1922, for some reason discrimination is made against non-Federal enlisted service. I cannot see the justice of allowing credit for 75 per cent of non-Federal commissioned service and denying a similar credit for non-Federal enlisted service.

In my own case, I had approximately 12 years and 9 months non-Federal enlisted service, for which I am allowed no credit, about 5 months Federal enlisted service for which I get credit, and about 2 months non-Federal com-

missioned service for which I receive 75 per cent credit.

During most of my non-Federal enlisted service I was on the Regimental non-commissioned staff as Regimental Sergeant Major or acting Sergeant Major, and actually put in two or three hours a day, two or three days a week, on administrative work besides attending drill with one of the companies. If you know anything about the pre-war National Guard you will realize that I probably did more actual duty than any officer in the regiment. In those days company lieutenants did little with the exception of the Regimental Adjutant, did nothing at all except during summer camps of seven days duration.

I could have been commissioned at almost any time I desired after the first two or three years, but stayed as Sergeant Major because the Colonel and the Adjutant wanted me to and because a Regimental Sergeant Major in the National Guard in those days was a much more important and useful member of the regiment than most of the officers. I am sorry now that I was unable to look into the future.

I have no idea how many are affected by this regular quirk in our pay laws, but assume that it is a relatively small number, perhaps too small to interest a Congressional committee.

CAPT. F. A. (D. O. L.)

THE PAY SITUATION

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

IN ALL of the discussion of the Army pay bill that has come under my notice the attitude both of the War Department and of those Congressmen who have interested themselves therein seems to be: (a) The Army needs more pay; (b) The junior officer needs increased pay more acutely than does the field officer.

With conclusion a, above, I am in hearty accord. With b, I am in disagreement. I think it can be proved that the field officer needs increased pay at least as much, if not more, than the junior officer. The situation of the two may be examined comparatively under the headings: Age, family responsibility, post of duty, social relations. Undoubtedly there are other headings, but none that I can think of which are not subordinate to the three mentioned. It must be borne in mind in the following discussion that no one of the three headings listed can be considered in vacuo. They are inter-related so that reference will frequently be made to one or both of the others in discussing any one of the three.

Age—With advancing years, physical deterioration increases, creating need of increased physical comforts, a more carefully selected diet, and increased medical and surgical attention. Here appears the contributory effect of Post of Duty. The junior officer, in the situation created by the National Defense Act, spends considerably more than half his service in garrison; whereas the field officer is condemned to spend considerably less than half at such stations. The writer since the "Return to Normalcy," on July 1, 1920, has spent 2 3-4 years at garrisoned posts, as against 5 7-12 years in civil communities, where he could not occupy public quarters. Present prospects are that it will be at least three more years before I shall have a chance to be stationed at a garrison. Now, we all know that, in general, living in the cramped quarters available, in most cities, within the limits set by an officer's meager pay.

Family responsibility is directly related to age. With the normal married man, up to a given age, which is not reached until some time after field rank is reached, the number of progeny increases with years, which means, of course, a proportionate increase in expense. In turn, the maintenance cost per child increases with the age of the child, which parallels, of course, the increasing burden placed in other ways upon the parent. After the normal productive period this responsibility is translated into responsibility for education. Army pay is not designed to make it possible for the officer to create a fortune to leave to his children. If he cannot give them a capital reserve as a start in life, he feels doubly responsible to see that they are equipped mentally to have an even chance for success. That means college, which becomes increasingly expensive. Now let us compare bachelors, with dependent parent, or parents. In the case of the junior officer the chances are that the parent has still an earning capacity. But that capacity will vanish as the parent reaches old age, coincident with the son's arrival in the higher grades. Thus the bachelor's family responsibility increases with age and rank.

Reverting to the married officer, consider his wife. Presumably, the

young officer has a young wife, still endowed with the robustness of youth, and therefore better equipped to cope with the servant problem. As that robustness diminishes with advancing years and family cares, it becomes increasingly imperative to find a solution of the servant problem. The more competent the solution, the more expensive it is.

If the newly created lieutenant could foresee all of the family responsibilities that years will bring him, it might be possible for him to take, at that time, all the insurance adequate for the protection of his future family, thus taking advantage of the low rates offered youth. However, that is too much foresight to expect of any individual. As a result, with increasing family responsibility comes increasing demand for protection, at constantly increasing rates. This is one of the most acute problems of the elder officer.

Post of Duty—The junior officer, stationed more often than not at a garrisoned post, finds himself quartered, heated, lighted, and supplied with water at Government expense. The allowances are so generous that only the improvident run over them. Even then, they pay for excess at the advantageous cost prices available through the Government agencies. Further, the post resident has the opportunity to purchase much of his food at a saving from the commissary, and receives medical attention for himself and family, together with necessary drugs, at no cost.

The officer stationed in a city, where the field officer is to be found more often than not, is given an allowance to cover quarters, light, heat and water. All of these he must buy, except the water from agencies which take a profit, and a fat one, out of the transaction. Rare is the officer, under those conditions, who can keep those items within his allowance, and live in the comfort and decency the size of his family, and his position as a public officer demand. Then comes the item, medical attendance. This constitutes one of the most flagrant injustices in the Army today, and contributes generously to the attack on the morale of the officer away from troops. His early service and the Army Regulations have led him to consider, and rightfully, that medical attendance for himself at least, and for his family under normal circumstances, is to be at Government expense. He becomes accustomed, early in his career, to disregard that in preparing his budget. Then comes duty away from troops. At his first illness he finds that the Army Regulations, as actually administered by the Medical Department, call upon him to lie and suffer from an unknown and possibly dangerous malady, while a letter from him, written in all the ignorance of the layman, travels through channels to the Surgeon General, where revision is made whether or not he may employ a civilian doctor. If he relies upon the system as actually practiced, he would be dead, or restored by one of Nature's compromises, before authority is granted, or refused. Not even this poor boon is offered his family. The net result is that, after one such experience, he no longer deludes himself with faith in the Army Regulations, as administered, and, in illness of himself or family, calls in the civilian practitioner, pays the bill and pares some other item of his budget to accommodate the loss. From personal experience, a normally healthy family of five, stationed in a city, must count upon an annual loss, from this item alone, of at least \$300. And that means no serious illness. Serious illness is nothing short of catastrophe.

Normally, the officer at a post is within walking distance of his work, or at most, within a short run in a car. In the cities, the officer has either a considerable monthly expenditure for carfare, or for automobile expense to and from his job.

Social Relations—As an officer advances in rank, his social responsibilities increase. While at a post official entertaining places an increasing burden on him as he advances in rank. At the same time, his advancing rank makes it increasingly important for him to lead in the unofficial social activities. Stationed in a city the burden increases. For a long time it has been emphasized by the War Department that officers on duty in cities owe it to the Service to promote public acquaintance with the Army by taking an active part in community life. If an officer is to take this seriously it means joining at least one good club, and he can barely escape with less than two; a country club and a club in town. With America's surfeit of wealth, in which the Army officer does not share, club life becomes increasingly extravagant. The higher the officer's rank the more dignified his position in the community.

He soon finds himself entertained (Please turn to Next Page)

Three Paying Hobbies in Southern California

Don't rust in the scabbard! Keep alert with a hobby that pays. Make your home in a walnut or citrus grove in lovely Fontana, near Los Angeles. Raise pure-bred chickens and rabbits in highly organized and successful cooperative community of 6,000. Come now or let us develop your grove in 2 to 4 years.

Write for Free Illustrated Booklet J-44, on Fontana

Fontana Farms Company
631 South Spring Street
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Letters to Editor

(Continued from Preceding Page)
 extensively merely because of the contacts due to his position, and by people whose means are far beyond his. The effort to give the Service the position of dignity it deserves soon drives him to the very limit of his resources. He is in constant association with people who look upon the sum represented by his Army pay as "less than tobacco money." He is asked to serve on the committees to raise money for some local charity, or uplift organization. If he refuses to serve he risks the Service reputation: "These soldiers are not public-spirited." If he serves, his name must appear on the subscription list with all that prominence given to the committee members.

In financial matters I am a methodical person—an Army officer who has only his pay must be. Before commencing this letter I went carefully over my personal accounts for the period since I have been at my present station. I am not extravagant. I belong to the country club because I think I should, but I don't play golf, because I can't afford it; so I get my exercise on the club's tennis and squash courts. I am passionately fond of riding, but have had to refuse the invitations to join the local hunt club because it is far beyond my means. I belong to one club in town. I attend its monthly dinner, and, at other time, frequent it just enough to keep in touch. Its members are all so wealthy that to take an active part in its normal club life would bankrupt me in a month. I have no extravagances; I do not even smoke. I drive the cheapest priced car on the market. My family is not extravagant. Years ago my wife and I learned that, in the matter of clothing and furniture, the greatest economy is to buy the best; and we developed the technique of catching the sales at the best shops, thus buying at the bottom of the market. When my present exile from post life began, nearly six years ago, we had succeeded in setting aside certain savings. Two years ago they had been eaten up by the additional expense of city life. So I started to use a large part of my spare time— evenings, Saturdays, holidays—in writing, at which I have had a mediocre success. Had I not done so, my figures show me that I would be, now, about \$2,000 in the red.

In conclusion, I wish to make it clear that all the Army needs increased pay, and that includes all the career men—the non-commissioned officers who are making the Army their career. American life, over-stuffed with wealth since the World War, has carried its cost far past us. But, I wish to emphasize that, in both the case of the officer and the career non-commissioned officer, the man with increased service needs, in my opinion, an increase of greater proportions than does the youngster in the first eight to ten years of service.

SLIPPERED PANTALOON.**PRESENT PAY ANOMALIES.**

Editor, Army and Navy Journal: REFERENCE your invitation to report anomalies in the present pay of the Army, let me cite my own case:

A colonel of over 40 years' service stationed on city duty receives identical pay and allowances with his assistant, a Lt.-Col. of 30 years' service.

A colonel of over 40 years' service with a wife and nine living children, seven of which children are entirely dependent upon him, an eighth child 50 per cent dependent and a ninth occasionally dependent receives identical subsistence allowance with an officer who has no dependent other than his wife i.e., the colonel with the wife and nine children is allowed \$18 per month to feed this large family, which is the same as the allowance of the lieutenant-colonel with no children.

The same colonel with the same large family receives a much smaller subsistence allowance than a major with a wife and child.

The rental allowance, in an expensive city, of this same colonel is approximately one-half of the allowance of one of his assistants in the grade of major with about 20 years' service, i.e., the colonel draws down about an average of \$63.00 per month while the major receives \$120.00.

This same colonel on promotion to the grade of Brigadier General, with considerable expense involved therein, will receive no increase in pay or subsistence allowance, and only a small increase in rental allowance provided no member of his family occupies government quarters.

It seems to me that a system that involves such incongruities is not in the best interests of discipline or morale.

In my honest opinion, pay should be based primarily on rank, secondly on length of service, and dependents

should not be considered at all. If, however, dependents are considered, the allowance should be based on actual and not theoretical dependents.

A. C.

SOME HOPE SEEN

Editor, Army and Navy Journal: THE contemplated appointment of a joint committee, composed of members of the military and naval committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives, to readjust the Pay Act of 1922, seems to offer some hope for remedial action favoring the enlisted personnel of the service.

A group of non-commissioned staff officers in discussing this contemplated action spoke of various acts, the passage of which, it was believed would be for the benefit of the Army, by reducing the number of desertions, raising the standard for service, and hold in the service those non-commissioned officers of higher grade who would otherwise return to civilian life, where the rewards for like service are so much greater.

The following are the acts referred to:

- Establishment of recruit training centers, elimination of special ratings, the transferring of first sergeants to the third grade, readjustment of the number of individuals in the various grades, and readjustment of the pay for each grade to conform to the following: Master Sergeants \$126 per month, Technical Sergeants \$108 per month, Staff and First Sergeants \$90, Sergeants \$72, Corporals \$54, Privates \$36, and Recruits \$18. (Note. It will be noticed that an equal raise in pay is allowed for each raise in grade.)

It is assumed that in the elimination of specialist ratings, those holding ratings would be promoted as follows: Privates First Class holding ratings as specialist first or second class, to Sergeants; Privates First Class holding ratings as specialists third or fourth class, and Privates holding ratings as specialists first, second, or third class, to Corporals.

The belief was that First Sergeants should be but one grade higher than Sergeants and of no higher grade than that held by battalion Sergeants Major, whose grade is that of Staff Sergeant, or third grade.

The turning over of a recruit to duty would automatically promote him to private.)

- Allowing \$18 per month for rations and \$40 per month for quarters to all non-commissioned staff officers. When a single room is assigned solely to a single non-commissioned staff officer, or when a set of quarters is assigned solely to a married non-commissioned staff officer, the allowance for quarters to be omitted. A certificate by the officer certifying the soldier's pay voucher, to the effect that such quarters in fact had been furnished, to be the evidence upon which the allowance for quarters would be omitted.

(Note: This would prevent the crowding together of several non-commissioned officers of this class in small rooms in barracks, the assignment of tents as quarters for married non-commissioned staff officers, and would permit payment of this allowance while the soldier and his family are awaiting the sailing of a transport.)

- Limit the authority of courts-martial in sentencing an individual, to a reduction of only one grade, except in connection with a sentence to confinement of more than three months. These individuals, while in confinement during periods not in excess of three months, would have their rank suspended.

- Permit the making of an allotment to a bank for deposit to the soldier's credit.

- Passage of the present suggested 20-30 year retirement bill. Promotion, if qualified, to be allowed during a period of active duty in excess of six months.

- Permit the advancement by examination from Master Sergeant to Warrant Officer, and from Warrant Officer to Commissioned Warrant Officer, which grade it is believed should be established with a base of pay of \$170 per month, service as an enlisted man to count in computing longevity pay, assimilated rank to be that of 1st Lieutenant for six years, and Captain after that time.

The *Army and Navy Journal* has always evidenced interest in anything to better conditions among the enlisted men of the services. This letter is forwarded to you as it is thought that you will gladly permit its publication and thus allow these suggestions to reach those interested.

NON-COM STAFF OFFICERS.**Appointed in the Reserves**

THE War Department has announced that the following have accepted appointment in the Reserve Corps: Alabama—C. E. Adams, 2d Lt., Inf.; R. K. Bell, 2d Lt., Inf.; H. D. Black, 2d Lt., Inf.; J. Y. Brame, Jr., 2d Lt., Inf.; J. V. Davis, 2d Lt., Engr.; R. E. Deas, 2d Lt., Inf.; D. L. DeJarnette, 2d Lt., Engr.; S. M. Denton, 2d Lt., Engr.; R. E. Douglas, 2d Lt., Inf.; R. C. Douglass, 2d Lt., C. A.; L. M. Dunning, 2d Lt., Engr.; G. B. Espy, 2d Lt., Engr.; W. A. Ellis, Jr., 2d Lt., Inf.; J. M. Fowler, 2d Lt., Inf.; F. M. Gray, 2d Lt., Inf.; B. L. Hall, 2d Lt., Inf.; H. C. Hill, 2d Lt., Engr.; G. B. Johnson, 2d Lt., C. A.; H. J. McIntosh, 2d Lt., Inf.; E. E. Parker, 2d Lt., C. A.; U. O. Redd, Jr., 2d Lt., Engr.; B. E. Roby, 2d Lt., Engr.; W. D. Roby, 2d Lt., Inf.; L. D. Royston, 2d Lt., C. A.; W. O. Shrader, 2d Lt., Engr.; H. A. Snow, 2d Lt., C. A.; A. M. Taylor, Jr., 2d Lt., C. A.; J. A. Walker, 2d Lt., Engr.; F. H. Williams, 2d Lt., Engr.; F. S. Blanton, 2d Lt., Inf.

California—J. P. O'Callaghan, 2d Lt., Sig.; W. B. McAulay, 2d Lt., Engr.; C. D. Swinson, 2d Lt., Inf.; P. Thomas, maj., Aux.

District of Columbia—J. C. Ladd, 2d Lt., Fin.; R. S. Williams, Jr., 2d Lt., Cav.; H. L. Gosnell, 2d Lt., M. A.; J. W. Molaura, 2d Lt., M. A.

Canal Zone—D. G. Duke, capt., Spec.

Florida—C. R. Allen, 2d Lt., Inf.; W. N. Bashaw, 2d Lt., Inf.; D. F. Baumgartner, 2d Lt., Inf.; E. H. Beardsley, Jr., 2d Lt., Inf.; R. T. Benson, 2d Lt., Inf.; L. E. Bogan, Jr., 2d Lt., Inf.; A. A. Boone, 2d Lt., Inf.; L. R. Brooker, 2d Lt., Inf.; W. F. Brown, 2d Lt., Inf.; B. N. Butler, 2d Lt., Inf.; M. B. Chafin, Jr., 1st Lt., Dent.; S. D. Chittenden, 2d Lt., Inf.; W. W. Connor, 2d Lt., Inf.; J. A. Connor, 2d Lt., Inf.; N. C. Crews, 2d Lt., Inf.; J. C. Culpepper, 2d Lt., Inf.; E. H. Curry, 2d Lt., Inf.; G. D. Davis, 2d Lt., Inf.; W. L. Dinning, 2d Lt., Inf.; C. P. Douglass, 2d Lt., Inf.; F. H. Emerson, 2d Lt., Inf.; W. Fisher, Jr., 2d Lt., Inf.; W. T. Fletcher, 2d Lt., Inf.; R. E. Ford, 2d Lt., Inf.; A. R. Frederick, 2d Lt., Inf.; J. C. Goldsby, 2d Lt., Inf.; L. A. Greene, Jr., 2d Lt., Inf.; L. A. Guessaz, Jr., 2d Lt., Inf.; S. F. Hancy, 2d Lt., Inf.; B. D. Hiers, Jr., 2d Lt., Inf.; A. E. Hills, Jr., 2d Lt., Inf.; H. B. Johnson, 2d Lt., Inf.; V. O. McDonald, 2d Lt., Inf.; N. W. McLeod, Jr., 2d Lt., Inf.; P. F. Merrin, 2d Lt., Inf.; T. W. Miller, 2d Lt., Inf.; F. H. Munger, 2d Lt., Inf.; W. P. Newton, 2d Lt., Inf.; C. L. Owenby, 2d Lt., Inf.; B. R. Parker, 2d Lt., Inf.; J. M. Pritchard, 2d Lt., Inf.; W. J. Ray, 2d Lt., Inf.; W. N. Ray, Jr., 2d Lt., Inf.; N. J. Rogers, 2d Lt., Inf.; J. W. Rossetter, Jr., 2d Lt., Inf.; W. A. Sweat, 2d Lt., Inf.; C. F. Trainor, 2d Lt., Inf.; Royal J. Untreinen, 2d Lt., Inf.; R. D. VeVerka, 2d Lt., Inf.; R. L. Walden, 2d Lt., Inf.; S. M. Wall, 2d Lt., Inf.; J. E. Waugh, Jr., 2d Lt., Inf.; W. L. Wilder, 2d Lt., Inf.; D. H. Yawn, 2d Lt., Inf.; A. P. Drummond, 2d Lt., C. A.; W. G. Selman, capt., Inf.

Georgia—L. R. Bennett, 2d Lt., Inf.

Illinois—D. H. Burnham, maj., Q. M.; J. Skord, 2d Lt., Inf.; G. E. Smith, 2d Lt., Inf.; E. G. Tatge, 1st Lt., Med.; G. D. Tsoulos, 1st Lt., Med.; H. G. Bridegroom, 1st Lt., Med.; F. J. Chelius, 2d Lt., Inf.

Indiana—R. W. Harris, capt., Inf.; G. M. Whitaker, 2d Lt., Inf.

Iowa—D. W. Dyke, 2d Lt., Inf.

Kansas—M. M. Manion, capt., F. A.; J. E. Schaefer, capt., Spec.

Kentucky—J. H. Hillebrand, 1st Lt., F. A.; J. Leech, capt., Inf.; C. L. Martin, 2d Lt., Inf.

Louisiana—C. B. Barnore, 2d Lt., Engr.; L. J. Schoeny, 1st Lt., Dent.; G. E. Siess, 2d Lt., Inf.

Massachusetts—W. F. Bench, 1st Lt., Inf.; D. W. Caswell, 2d Lt., F. A.; E. A. Dowd, maj., Vet.; N. F. Hines, capt., Inf.; R. V. Waters, maj., Inf.; J. H. Brown, 1st Lt., Inf.; J. J. Sullivan, 2d Lt., Inf.; F. R. Sweeney, 1st Lt., C. A.

Michigan—R. F. Collier, 2d Lt., Inf.; B. L. Frost, 2d Lt., Engr.; W. F. Lawrence, capt., Inf.; R. J. Stephenson, 1st Lt., Sig.; E. G. Walker, 1st Lt., Med.

Minnesota—N. W. Anderson, 1st Lt., F. A.; J. H. Hougen, 1st Lt., Q. M.; R. W. Sandelin, 2d Lt., F. A.; E. A. Thomas, 2d Lt., F. A.

Missouri—G. Godwin, 1st Lt., Engr.; P. R. Love, 1st Lt., Air.

Nebraska—J. K. Metcalfe, 2d Lt., F. A.

New Jersey—E. A. Aclerman, 2d Lt., Inf.; M. R. Seiffert, 2d Lt., Inf.; W. K. Foley, capt., Inf.

New York—G. W. Sargent, 1st Lt., Cav.; C. L. Whitmarsh, 2d Lt., Inf.; W. H. Young, capt., F. A.; G. A. Buchanan, 1st Lt., Inf.; G. S. S. Greenleaf, 2d Lt., Inf.; O. W. Murphy, 2d Lt., Q. M.

North Carolina—F. L. Strawn, capt., Ord.

Ohio—O. H. Gibson, 2d Lt., Inf.; W. E. Wright, 2d Lt., F. A.

Oregon—D. C. Stanard, maj., Med.

Pennsylvania—A. H. Broadbent, 2d Lt., Inf.; W. H. Stephenson, maj., Inf.

South Carolina—J. T. Machen, 2d Lt., Inf.

U. S. M. A. Buildings Sought

REPRESENTATIVE W. FRANK JAMES introduced a bill this week which would authorize appropriations for construction of new buildings at the Military Academy. The bill, introduced by request of the War Department, was referred to the committee on military affairs.

The bill provides the authorization of an appropriation not to exceed \$885,000 to be expended for the construction and installation at the academy of the following buildings and such utilities and appurtenances thereto as may be necessary: grammar and high school building, band barrack and practice room, addition to cadet hospital (isolation ward and barrack for medical detachment), and service detachment barrack. The bill provides that the Secretary of War be authorized to employ architects to draw the necessary plans and specifications from funds authorized when appropriated.

Good's Letter

Secretary Good's letter which was sent to Representative James along with the original bill read, in part, as follows:

"The items of construction listed in the bill, except the addition to the cadet hospital, are all included in the approved report of the Cheatham board which is the basis of the present program of construction at West Point.

"The addition to the cadet hospital was recommended in a supplemental report of the Cheatham board which was reconvened on June 12, 1928, for the purpose of considering this project. This item was approved for inclusion in the War Department housing program by the Secretary of War on July 17, 1928. Its advancement in priority is considered urgent. The need for an isolation ward was emphasized by the recent outbreak of influenza at West Point, during which it was necessary to divert a portion of the West Academic building, consisting of much-needed class rooms, to use as convalescent wards, an inadequate and unsatisfactory makeshift. The barrack for the medical detachment is needed to provide suitable accommodations for personnel now quartered in the basement of the East Academic Building. These quarters are wholly unsatisfactory, the basement being dark and not suitably constructed or ventilated for living purposes, for which use it was never intended.

"It is estimated that the total cost of the bill, if enacted into law, will be \$885,000.00 provided the appropriation be authorized in a lump sum as proposed in the above bill.

President Approves

"The proposed legislation has been submitted to the director of the bureau of the budget, who advises as follows:

"I have presented this matter to the President, who has instructed me to advise you that the proposed legislation is not in conflict with his financial program at this time. The President, however, further instructed me to say that he desires that from a fiscal standpoint all proposed construction of additional buildings utilities and appurtenances thereto, at the Military Academy, be treated not as a separate building program, but as a part of the general Army housing program and be considered in connection with other construction pertaining to such general program in its proper order of priority. He feels that estimates of appropriations aggregating \$15,000,000 for the fiscal year 1932, as to which he indicated his approval on April 8, 1929, represent the maximum allowable under his present financial program for that year, including the construction at West Point."

Army Chaplain's Notes

Chaplain J. K. Bodell, executive officer in the Office of the Chief of Chaplains, is relieved of that duty on or about August 15 and assigned to Governors Island. Chaplain W. L. Fisher, who has been on duty at Ft. Lewis for several years, will succeed him. Chaplain Fisher will be succeeded at Ft. Lewis by Chaplain W. H. Watts, of Governors Island.

Rev. J. W. Westerman and J. O. Ensrud, who have been in the Chaplains' Reserve for several years, have been appointed Regular Army chaplains, making the strength of the Corps 123. Two vacancies now existing are in the process of being filled by candidates of the Catholic Church. This will bring the quota of that church up to authorized strength, after which there will be no appointment from among its ministers except to fill vacancies occurring among the present representation.

Chief of Chaplains Easterbrook is expected back in his office during the coming week from his recent inspection trip.

Discusses Radio

(Continued from Page 810)
porarily in the hands of the United States Government, were in operation. Through Government action, an American Company was formed, through control of patents, and the taking over of these stations was the beginning of a successful effort for this country to occupy commanding position in world communication affairs. At that time the financing of this venture was a risky problem, and the founders of the company were advised by Government representatives to tie their communication system in with their manufacturing business, which in itself had then but meagre service, would improve, and rates would be reduced. All this has come to pass.

The Radio Corporation had a hard struggle in the beginning. Some twenty millions were invested, as a result of the personal recommendation of Adm. Bullard and myself that the Company might go ahead, and several years passed with only deficits. Circuits were not as efficient as anticipated, particularly to South America, and only pride, patriotism and hope kept the company from becoming discouraged. But two things happened to save the situation: The advent of broadcasting with great profits and the short wave, which reduced costs, and made the service reliable.

The way the matter turned out, it may appear unfortunate in some ways that I advised the R. C. A. in such manner that a monopoly in the receiver trade patent situation resulted. This made the company appear as an undesirable money-making monopoly—and many people believe it is—but the receiver trade is not of interest to me. Had this sort not occurred, the country would have taken great pride in the R. C. A. communication company, and Congress would probably by now have assisted them in every way possible. The company, with the American position in shipping, and in aviation, would have been considered as one of the three great advantages gained for this country due to the war.

Now we come to the present. The R. C. A. has some 65 wave lengths, with direct communication with 25 or 30 countries. The Mackay Company has, I believe, some 37 wave lengths and are preparing to establish circuits with many countries. I question whether the control of the Mackay Company, having entangling ownership agreements with British cables, by the International Telephone and Telegraph Company, having two foreign directors, is in accord with the original intent of the Radio Act. It would appear that existing law was not clear to cover this situation. But I will say that I believe the Mackay Company plans great accomplishments for the Nation's good.

Press Given Grants.

Also, there are other smaller American companies in the field in restricted areas, and the press have been given grants. The two greatest foreign radio companies are the British Merger, and the German Transocean Company.

We have the cables about as before the war—mostly British dominated—but with the All America Cables Company prospects, in the hope of giving sufficient encouragement to the directors, to finance the Communication Company. I myself made this decision, and had I recommended otherwise, there would today have been competition in radio receiver sales between the two leading electrical manufacturing companies, but it is extremely doubtful whether, had this latter decision been made, that the American Communication Company would have gotten well underway. And if you will look back and try to put yourselves in the atmosphere of 1919, you will see that the importance of establishing a strong American communication company to compete against the British cables, was of vastly greater importance than any disadvantage which could be foreseen in the radio trade field, as at that time there was no radiotelephone broadcasting. And you will possibly recollect that prior to taking the step which resulted in the formation of an American Radio Communication monopoly, the Secretary of the Navy had recommended Government ownership, which was disapproved by Congress.

In the British Empire transportation and communications had long been realized to be the handmaids of commerce. The Empire, and especially England, lives on overseas trade, which without adequate rapid world communications would be endangered. This country, due to its national prosperity, was slow to realize that at some later time, now rapidly approaching, we would have to compete with Europe in

the world markets, and that international communications and commerce would become of great importance likewise to us.

Newspapers Represented.

Also, there is another reason which is perhaps even more far-reaching than that of pure commerce. The present age is one of democracy, and the principal method of controlling democracy is through the newspapers. It is notable at the imperial conference on communications that the newspapers were well represented. London largely controls the news of the world and the medium of control is the communication net. With control of the public opinion of the world, trade and dominion follow.

When the Radio Corporation was first formed, I advertised the chairman of the board of directors to keep clear of entangling alliances with the cable companies, and for two reasons:

The British dominated the cables, and I feared their skill and experience in gaining control, should radio tie up with them; and

I felt that the radio was the great American opportunity, and with radio competition with cables the (American-owned) in the International Telephone and Telegraph combination, and the Western Union having, besides cables leased, I believe three most modern cables of their own, an encouraging situation for America, although far from satisfactory.

Also, we have the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in the international field, with two radiotelephone circuits to Europe, and others projected, in competition with the radiotelegraph and the cable companies.

Now comes the British Merger of cables and radio. This is the British answer to the American radio communications company, a unified company, to operate at minimum expense, and a minimum of radio channels—so scarce—in the interests of Britain and the Dominions. The several American companies divided and floundering, with a maximum of overhead in expense and in frequency channels.

What an ideal situation for the British. If it continues long they will be able to name the surviving American company, and on their own terms.

Have Built Own System.

What has happened to our original American radio company? They have built up their system, have carried the flag to all parts of the world, but have thus far been refused feeder circuits for collection and delivery of traffic in our own country. So they are ready to sell out, and come forward recommending a merger with the next strongest company, but which has its own domestic delivery telegraph service. Are they giving up—discouraged? They can sell out at a fine price, and continue in the trade and other less hazardous fields. This is not the first time the competing radio companies saw the hand-writing on the wall and desired to merge together. Both previous efforts were successful. The volume of business was too small, and the frequency channels too few. What brings about the desire to merge? Possibly the realization on the part of the newer company that the volume of traffic cannot support two great radio companies in this country has a great deal to do with it. I do not know.

There are advantages and disadvantages to such a merger. A merger, such as desired, means a monopoly of American radiotelegraph and cables. Which nation will own the cables terminating on our shores in the end is doubtful in my mind.

A monopoly means probably the strongest position for competition against a foreign monopoly, a minimum of overhead, a possible decrease in incentive for invention, but rate regulation. Rate regulation is a difficult problem both for the companies and for the governments. And rate regulation of international circuits means international agreements—treaties. Are we going to be able to obtain ratification of treaties on rates, ever changing with all nations? How long will this take? How honest will be the figures between nations struggling for national trade advantages? Rate regulation is costly and to be avoided in international affairs; it is a nuisance. If not a monopoly, with rate control, what then? Can the profits of such a company be regulated?

They probably can, but how could a company whose profits are regulated compete with a similar foreign company not restricted by similar regulation?

The present Federal Radio Commission (or its equivalent) should have cognizance of licensing radio broadcast stations only. Administration for all other types, except Government-owned

stations, should be vested in the Department of Commerce.

It is not believed that a separate cabinet officer is needed exclusively for the administration of communications. Communication is not more important than transportation by railways, automobiles and airplanes, and its administration is no more difficult and these matters do not require a separate Cabinet officer. Nor is there a separate Cabinet officer for education.

But let us analyze the rest of the spectrum. The President, with the advice of the Secretary of Commerce, assigns frequencies to the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Bureau of Lighthouses. The Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee, an unofficial coordinating committee, consisting of representatives of the departments interested in radio, advises the Secretary of Commerce on matters referred by the departments to the Committee, which meets every other week. The Coordinator has a representative on this Committee, and the head of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce is Chairman. A representative from the Commission sometimes attends these meetings.

The use of radio, in the rest of the spectrum, is deeply involved with other departmental functions. For example, airways radio is in the Department of Commerce, under the Airways Division, also radiobeacons under the Commissioner of Lighthouses in Commerce. Marine radio is inspected by the Radio Division of Commerce, and steamboat inspections are in Commerce. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has a communication division and knows a great deal about foreign radio and communications, so you will see that the Secretary of Commerce has a very considerable contact and responsibility in connection with the radio outside the broadcast spectrum, and from a broad viewpoint. If the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce were given back its former responsibility for all licenses outside the broadcast band, matters would be handled more smoothly and expeditiously, and coordination with other departments would be more satisfactory.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN SENATE.

S. 1390, Mr. Tydings, to amend an act entitled "An act placing certain noncommissioned officers in the first grade," approved March 3, 1927.

S. 1392, Mr. Tydings, to amend chapter 2515 of the acts of the Fifty-ninth Congress, providing for the retirement of noncommissioned officers, petty officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the U. S.

S. 1393, Mr. Tydings, authorizing the President of the U. S. to present in the name of Congress a Congressional Medal of Honor to Capt. E. V. Rickbacker.

S. 1384, Mr. Tydings, to readjust the pay of certain commissioned personnel of the Army.

S. 1397, Mr. Tydings, to amend the act of March 3, 1915, by extending to the widows or dependents of naval officers and enlisted men who die and to enlisted men who are disabled as a result of submarine accidents the same pensions as are allowed in the case of aviation accidents.

Bills Introduced in Senate.

S. 1344, Mr. Reed, to authorize the payment of burial expenses of former service men who die in indigent circumstances while receiving hospitalization and whose burial expenses are not otherwise provided for.

S. 1346, Mr. Reed, to amend section 5a of the national defense act, approved June 4, 1920, providing for placing educational orders for equipment and for other purposes (Rept. No. 22).

Bills Reported in Senate.

S. 549, Mr. Hale, to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes. (Rept. No. 20.)

S. 550, Mr. Hale, to regulate the distribution and promotion of commissioned officers of the line of the Navy, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 21).

S. 551, Mr. Hale, to regulate the distribution and promotion of commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 22).

Bills Introduced in House.

H. R. 3592, Mr. James, to further amend section 37 of the national defense act of June 4, 1920, as amended by section 2 of the act of Sept. 22, 1922, so as to more clearly define the status of reserve officers not on active duty for training only.

H. R. 3593, Mr. James (by request of the War Dept.) to authorize an additional appropriation of \$7,500 for the completion of the acquisition of land

Fort Lincoln Notes

Ft. Lincoln (Special).—The Field Day for the month of May came on the 29th. There were military events, track events and also comical events. Team events counted 10 points for the winning company, 6 points for second place, and 2 points for third place. Individual events counted 5, 3 and 1 point. Only the winners in the comical events scored 2 points, there being no second or third place. Company "L" won the meet with Company "M" a close second.

Only one baseball game was played in the Inter-Company Baseball League. This was played on Wednesday afternoon after the Field Meet. Company "L" won from Company "I" by a 9-4 score.

Memorial Day the 3d Battalion (less Company M) participated in a parade in Bismarck. After the return to the Post, the battalion proceeded to the Post Cemetery, where the Commanding Officer, Lt. Colonel William A. Alfonte, decorated the graves. Company "M" participated in the parade in Mandan.

Two airplanes will arrive at Fort Lincoln on June 10th for four days combined maneuvers with the troops stationed here.

The east entrance to the Post is being rebuilt. The road is being cut into the shape of a Y. There will be a double gate with ornamental posts of native granite.

A shipment of furniture for officers' and noncommissioned officers' quarters arrived this past week. This furniture was requisitioned shortly after the troops arrived at the Post and it will fill a long felt need.

The old target range and the 35-acre plot southwest of the Post proper will shortly be fenced in. A shipment of 2,000 fence posts has been forwarded.

June 3, the battalion will conduct a Command Post Exercise. This exercise will be a continuation of the one held the previous Monday.

The Officers of the Post held a dance at the Hostess House on the night of May 31st. There were quite a few invited guests from Bismarck, which added considerably to the hop. The music was furnished by the Fort Lincoln orchestra.

The Battalion parades each Tuesday and Thursday evening at 5:10. It is hoped that more people from Bismarck, Mandan, and vicinity will make this an occasion of visiting the Post.

The Fort Lincoln baseball team played a tie game with Washburn on June 2d. The score was 12-12 at the end of the 8th inning. Eight and one-half innings were played with the score 14-12 in favor of Fort Lincoln, when the game was called, due to the Sunday Blue Laws, which prohibit any playing after 6:00 p. m. The score then reverted back to the last completed inning.

The last meeting of the Missouri Slope Reserve Officers' Mess was held at Fort Lincoln Tuesday, May 28th. The 3d Battalion put on a demonstration, a Center of Resistance.

On June 8th, the troops will be reviewed by the Post Commander. Following the review there will be a full field inspection.

Favors More .22's

BECAUSE of its proved value in marksmanship training, and the prospects of its increased use in musketry and antiaircraft drill, the Chief of Infantry has recommended that the allowance of the .22 caliber rifle for the Infantry company be increased by five.

in the vicinity of and for the use as a target range in connection with Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

H. R. 3594, Mr. James, (by request of the War Dept.) to authorize the acquisition of 1,000 acres of land, more or less, in settlement of certain damage claims and for aerial bombing-range at Kelly Field, Tex.

H. R. 3595, Mr. James, (by request of the War Dept.) to authorize the payment of burial expenses of former service men who die in indigent circumstances while receiving hospitalization and whose burial expenses are not otherwise provided for.

H. R. 3597, Mr. Crail, to assist by loans any person holding an honorable discharge from the military forces of the U. S. of America during any war.

99th Has Contact Camp

The Headquarters of the Ninety Ninth Division, Col. T. M. Anderson, Infantry, (DOL), Chief of Staff, with offices at 310 Westinghouse Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., has just returned from Conneaut Lake, Pa., where it conducted what is believed to be the largest contact camp in point of numbers, and the longest camp in point of duration, ever conducted in this country.

The camp was held at the same time that the Reserve Officers Association of Pennsylvania was holding its annual convention, and was attended by reserve officers from all parts of the State.

The Ninety Ninth Division having been detailed to conduct the training of CMT Camps during the coming summer, it was thought that the Division would be greatly benefitted and prepared for its duties this summer by getting additional instruction through the contact camp.

The results obtained thoroughly justified the efforts made by the division staff and reserve officers who attended the camp. The latter paid all of their expenses for the four days of the camp, which lasted from seventy-thirty a. m., May 30th, to 9:30 p. m., June 2nd.

The schedule was arranged by Maj. Walter oMore, Infantry, (DOL), Plans and Training Officer. It consisted of five hours each morning, devoted to terrain exercises, and two hours each afternoon and evening, devoted to conferences.

The camp was visited by Col. E. G. Peyton, Infantry, representing the Assistant Secretary of War; by Col. O. S. Eskridge, Corps Area representative; Col. Doores, Chief of Staff, Field Artillery Group; and by many representative officers of military societies of the State of Pennsylvania.

B. of A. Notes

Ad. Reeves addressed the officers of the Bureau, at the last weekly conference, on the subject of aviation developments in the Fleet.

Lt. Frank Fiske has reported for duty in the Plans Section of the Bureau, and Lt. George D. Price has reported for duty on the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Comdr. Kenneth Whiting and Lt. Comdr. S. P. Ginder arrived at Anacostia on a transcontinental flight from San Diego.

Lt. Comdr. Harry R. Bogusch, commanding VT Squadron 2B of the SARATOGA has been ordered to the Bureau of Aeronautics for duty, about August 1.

Lt. Comdr. Henry B. Cecil has been ordered to report to the Bureau of Aeronautics for duty about June 24.

Lt. Morton T. Seligman has been ordered to report to the Bureau of Aeronautics for duty.

Lt. C. R. Brown of the Bureau has been ordered to report for duty with VB Squadron 2B of the Battle Fleet (U. S. S. SARATOGA) about Sept. 1.

Lt. Comdr. Allen I. Price of the Bureau has been ordered to report to Aircraft Squadrons Scouting Fleet for duty in command of VP Squadron 8S about Aug. 1.

First Division Notes

ORGANIZATION DAY was celebrated by the 28th Infantry at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., May 28, 1929. The program included a review, track and field meet and exercises commemorative of the veterans of Cantigny. Greetings from Maj. Gen. H. E. Ely, who commanded the regiment at the battle of Cantigny were conveyed to the command.

Brig. Gen. C. E. Kilbourne, commander of the 2nd Brigade inspected the 28th Infantry at Ft. Niagara, N. Y., May 27th and 28th. A night maneuver in which the regimental command post was moved was one of the interesting phases of training observed.

June 3rd during an exciting polo match between the Saddle River Four and the 1st Division at Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., a fire broke out in a warehouse. The congestion caused by some 6,000 spectators at the polo game, the fire apparatus and the crowd of 10,000 which was watching a \$300,000.00 blaze outside the post made the afternoon a more than ordinarily exciting one. The warehouse, an old war-time building, was destroyed.

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AERONAUTICAL NOTES

Lt. A. SOUCEK, who broke the world's altitude record on May 8th, climbing to a height of 39,140 feet, on June 4, attempted to break the world's altitude record for seaplanes. Lt. Soucek took off from the Naval Air Station, Anacostia, at 12:28, in the same plane which he used for the previous record. This time, however, the plane was equipped with single float type landing gear. He landed at 2:04 and reported that he had reached an indicated altitude of 38,500 feet.

The previous record of 37,995 feet was established by Lt. C. C. Champion at Anacostia on July 4, 1927. The same plane was used, a Wright "Apache" powered with a Pratt & Whitney "Wasp" engine. As the Federation Aeronautique Internationale has ruled that each new altitude record must exceed the old by at least 100 meters (328 feet), Lt. Soucek's altitude should be 38,323 feet to be credited as a new record. Mr. Fred Neely of the National Aeronautic Association acted as official observer for the flight and, upon Lt. Soucek's landing, took charge of the barographs which were then sent to the Bureau of Standards for calibration.

The National Aeronautic Association has announced the winners of the National Elimination Balloon Race which started from Pittsburgh on the 4th of May last. Navy No. 1 entry, piloted by Lieut. T. G. W. Settle, U. S. N., with Ensign W. Bushnell, U. S. N. as Aide, won first place by a large margin with a run to Savage Harbor, Prince Edward Island, Canada. The distance was 952 miles and the time was 43 hours and 20 minutes; these constitute distance and endurance records for this type and size of balloon; 35,000 cubic foot capacity hydrogen balloons were used.

The second place in the race was won by Ward T. Van Orman, with MacCracken as Aide, flying the entry of the Goodyear Co. They made a distance of 403 miles.

As a result of this race the composition of the American team in the International Gordon Bennett Trophy Race, to be held from St. Louis on September 28 next, is now determined. It will be: the Army entry piloted by Capt. W. E. Kepner, A. C., with Lieut. W. O. Eareckson, A. C., Aide, which won the International event last year; Navy No. 1, Lieut. Settle and Ens. Bushnell, U. S. N., and the Goodyear balloon with Van Orman and MacCracken.

Lieut. Settle graduated from the Naval Academy in 1918 and saw war service on the Destroyer Sampson at Queenstown. He has been in the Navy's lighter-than-air branch since 1924; he has been executive and engineer officer of the U. S. S. Los Angeles, and has commanded one of the Navy's non-rigid airships. In the fall of 1928 Lt. Settle was one of the three Naval officer observers to make the return trip to Germany on the Graf Zeppelin.

Ens. Bushnell graduated in the class of 1926 and has served on the U. S. S. Lexington. He has been at Lakehurst for about one year.

Glenn L. Martin, airplane manufacturer, last week announced the award from the Navy Department of a contract calling for 25 large seaplanes with an option on five additional planes. The 25 planes will cost \$1,438,261.56. If the five additional planes are constructed the total price will be \$1,677,262.50.

Experimental work will begin immediately at a temporary plant in Canton, Baltimore. Construction will begin August 15 with the first unit of his new Middle River, Md., plant open. His contract with the Navy calls for delivery of the planes not later than June 20, 1930. They are to be patrol biplanes of the DN-12 type, with twin motors. They will be equipped with bombing apparatus and each will carry 1,000 pounds of bombs in addition to a crew of five men.

Seattle (Special).—Probable inauguration of air passenger service to Alaska is coupled up with the announcement that Boeing Air Transport, transcontinental and Pacific Coast air mail express and passenger operators, have purchased a waterfront terminal site for immediate development on Lake Washington, within the city limits of Seattle.

It is planned to use six-seat flying boats on the 800-mile flight from Seattle to Juneau, which is within 600 miles of the Arctic circle.

The British Air Ministry has announced that all military planes must hereafter be of all-metal construction.

Maj. W. H. Frank, A. C., Chief of the Tactical School at Langley Field, has recommended the formation of a transport squadron in the Air Corps, as a result of the recent Ohio maneuvers. It is believed that a single such squadron will suffice for peace-time purposes, but that the distribution of transport and cargo planes among the various stations does not facilitate their most efficient use, as it is necessary to call upon pilots of fighting planes to fly the transport planes on many occasions. The planes also must be maintained and repaired by mechanics trained for duty with the fighting squadrons.

It is thought that the establishment of a transport squadron, with pilots and mechanics trained especially for duty on the transport type of plane would result in more economical operation of the big planes. The squadron probably would be centrally located so as to be able to serve Air Corps posts in all parts of the country.

Aerial gunners and photographers will be especial beneficiaries of the new light parachute designed by Mr. Sgt. E. H. Nichols, instructor in the Flying School at Brooks Field. It completely covers the wearer's back and is but two inches thick, forming a comfortable back rest. When the wearer stands the weight of the pack is carried comfortably on the hips and shoulders.

C. S. Air Station

A REPORT of the activities of the Station, Coco Solo, during the winter concentration has recently been received in the Bureau, and though too long for republication, is of general interest. As an illustration of the great value of this station to Fleet Aviation, between the dates of 17 January and 13 March, 1,504 planes visited this station. Gas issues to these planes alone amounted to practically 15,000 gallons. Approximately 2,700 man-hours were expended in handling Fleet planes outside of working hours and temporary quarters were furnished for an average of 12 officers per day, together with the enlisted personnel accompanying them. In his forwarding endorsement, the Commander-in-Chief remarked in part:

"The services rendered to personnel of the Fleet and Fleet aircraft by the U. S. Naval Air Station, Coco Solo, Canal Zone, during the recent United States Fleet Concentration were most valuable and effective."

The device used in the T3M-2 for blind flying consists of a metal hood which covers the pilot's cockpit completely. It is quite adequate for the purpose and prevents the pilot from seeing anything but his instruments. Results have been very gratifying, no pilot having gotten so far into what might be considered an extremely dangerous position. The progress made after just a few hours of flying under the hood is surprising, and the results so far have been well worth the effort expended.

A joint Army-Navy communication drill was held with planes from France Field, in which problems as presented by activities of the carriers during the last Fleet concentration were simulated. The Naval ground station acted as net control and messages were sent and received from six sources representing bombing and torpedo squadron leaders. The work of the Army observers with our radiomen shows prospect of smooth and reliable inter-communication between the two services in the near future.

WOULD PAY BURIAL EXPENSES

The Secretary of War would be authorized to pay the burial expenses of former service men who in indigent circumstances while receiving hospitalization and whose burial expenses are not otherwise provided for, under the provisions of a bill introduced in the House this week.

The bill would authorize the Secretary to pay from the annual appropriation for the disposition of remains of officers, soldiers, and civilian employees, the burial expenses not to exceed \$107 in each case, including transportation to place of burial and the cost of a flag to drape the casket, of ex-soldiers, ex-sailors, and ex-marines,

who have been honorably discharged or retired and who die in indigent circumstances while receiving treatment in any Army hospital, or in the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., the expenses of whose burial are not authorized under the World War Veterans' Act of 1924.

Infantry Prefers China

The voluntary roster of the Infantry officers applying for foreign service contained 349 names on May 1st, it is announced. China is indicated as the preference of 1633, the Philippine Islands as that of 129.

The roster cannot be absolutely followed, as the China vacancies for 12 years could be filled from the preferences expressed, as could the Philippine vacancies for three years. The request for Hawaii is 14, its quota 235; that for Panama is 18, its quota 118.

Whenever practicable, however, the voluntary roster and the preferences indicated on it are followed when vacancies occur.

At A. P. G.

Aberdeen Proving Grounds (Special)—Tests are now under way to determine the feasibility of firing the .30 caliber and .50 caliber machine gun from the mounted cargo carrier T1-E1.

Comptroller General Decisions

A-27333. (S) Veterans' Bureau—Insurance—Erroneous payment of premiums by War Department.

The erroneous action of Government's agents or representatives under the military branch in forwarding premium payments to the Veterans' Bureau over a period during which no deductions were made, nor even authorized to be made, from the pay of the soldier, did not serve to keep war risk insurance alive nor obligate the Government under the lapsed policy or under a policy for which application was made but which was not completed by execution of an authorization for allotment of pay for premiums and actual deduction of the premiums.

A-26444. (S) Transportation of private mount of Army officer on change of station.

An Army officer who, upon change of station, has his private mount transported to his new station by a private shipping concern on his own volition and on his own responsibility and at his own expense, is not entitled to reimbursement for the amount expended therefor.

A-27311. (S) Pay—Army—Additional for mounts.

Where an Army officer is ordered to take a two-year course at The General Service Schools, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, he is required by Army Regulations 605-130, as changed February 28, 1929, to be mounted, and if he provides himself with a suitable mount at his own expense he is entitled under the provision of the act of May 11, 1908, 35 Stat. 108, to additional mounted pay from the effective date of the change in the regulations, February 28, 1929. 15

A-27348. (S) Quarters—Rental allowance—Termination of assignment. Under paragraph 1819 (4) (d) Naval Regulations, the approval of the Department to vacate constitutes the termination of an assignment of quarters—not the recommendation of the commanding officer. An approval given long after the quarters were vacated and after a permanent change of station does not change the fact that the quarters were in fact, under the law and regulations, assigned to the officer at his permanent station under which circumstances payment of rental allowance under the provisions of section 6 of the act of June 10, 1922, as amended by act of May 31, 1924, 43 Stat. 250, is not authorized. 1452

A-27185. Appropriations—Reappropriation after cancellation—War Department. The express intention of the Congress to make certain previous appropriations available for other and different objects in a subsequent fiscal year is not defeated by the fact that the appropriations in question had been expressly cancelled by prior legislation alleged to have been due to error. See 23 Comp. Dec. 167. 1499.

A-25986. (S) Transportation—Dependents—Army Officer. Payment of commercial cost of transportation of dependents under the act of June 10, 1922, 42 Stat. 631, is not authorized for travel of dependents of an officer of the Army prior to issuance of orders assigning him to a new station. *Elmore v. The United States*, 61 Ct. Cls. 173; *Fortson v. The United States*, 63 Ct. Cls. 333. 333. 1367.

SAMUEL T. ANSELL**Attorney at Law**

Transportation Building,
17th and "H" Streets,
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Attention to legal matters of all the Services, including the Settlements of Estates and Claims.

ARMY TRACK AND DIAMOND VICTOR.

West Point (*Special*).—Army's first trip West for a dual track meet resulted in a 95 1-3 to 35 2-3 triumph over Marquette University on the latter's field on June 1, during the course of which five stadium records were lowered.

Four of the new records were set by Army athletes. Sprague put the shot 48 feet 6 1-2 inches. Jark threw the discus 143 feet 8 inches. Stuart made 22 feet 11 inches in the broad jump. Piper ran the low hurdles in 24.6. Treps, of Marquette, broke the 220-yard dash record in 21.4 seconds.

Results of all events follow:

100 yard dash—Won by Treps, Marquette; second, Moore, Army; third, Collins, Marquette. Time—0:10.

440-yard dash—Won by Morgan, Marquette; second, Hogan, Army; third, Dice, Army. Time—0:52.

Mile run—Won by Lermond, Army; second, Holtzen, Army; third, Rohan, Marquette. Time—4:46.

220-yard dash—Won by Treps, Marquette; second, Moore, Army; third, Brett, Army. Time—0:21.4 (new stadium record; old record, 0:21.5).

120-yard high hurdles—Won by Luckett, Army; second, Lichirie, Army; third, Moody, Marquette. Time—0:15.6.

Discus throw—Won by Jark, Army; second, King, Army; third, Buck, Marquette. Distance—143 ft. 8 in. (new stadium record; old record, 33 ft. 7 3-4 in.).

Two-mile run—Won by Lermond, Army; second, Rasmussen, Army; third, Rohan, Marquette. Time—8:57.1.

220-yard low hurdles—Won by Piper, Army; second, Lichirie, Army; third, Wehne, Marquette. Time—24.6 (new stadium record; old record, 24.8).

High jump—Schulz, Marquette, and Strother, Army, tied for first; Luckett and Hutchinson, Army, and Gitter, Marquette, tied for third. Height—5 ft. 9 in.

Pole vault—Won by Johnson, Marquette; Hutchinson and Davis, Army, and Hyde, Marquette, tied for second. Height—11 ft. 6 in.

800-yard run—Won by McNeerney, Army; second, Morgan, Marquette; third, Vittrup, Army. Time—2:02.4.

Shot put—Won by Sprague, Army; second, Elias, Army; third, Crabb, Army. Distance—48 ft. 6 1/2 in. (new stadium record; old record, 48 ft.).

880-yard relay—Won by Army (Moore, Bent, Hall and Brett). Time—1:32.2.

Broad jump—Won by Stuart, Army; second, Green, Army; third, Moore, Army. Distance—22 ft. 11 in. (new stadium record; old record, 22 ft. 9 1/4 in.).

Javelin throw—Won by McCoy, Army; second, Hutchinson, Army; third, Carney, Marquette. Distance—161 ft. 10 in.

The baseball season ended on June 1 by a walk win over Williams College, 11-4. Following was Army's line-up:

Smothers, ss; Lindquist, lf; Zimmerman, 2b; Humber, rf; Parham, 1b; Beynon, 3b; Bowman, cf; Carnes, c; Beauchamp, p.

Army 2 1 0 3 1 0 2 2 x-11
Williams..... 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 4

Varsity likewise won on June 1 as follows:

Lacrosse, Penn State, 2-1; golf, Fordham, 10-1; tennis, Fordham, 7-2. The polo team lost to Yale, 9-3. Plebes won their only scheduled track meet for the season, with New Utrecht H. S., Brooklyn, 75-47.

The post-seasonal polo tournament begins on June 15, with Army opposing Princeton. Best and second best will be determined among Army, Princeton, Yale, P. M. A. and Harvard on June 29.

NAVY IN SECTIONAL MEET TODAY.

Annapolis (*Special*).—Navy's track stars will go to the national Capital today and seek fresh honors in the South Atlantic Senior Track Meet, being held there under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Winning two firsts, six seconds, and three thirds, in the field events, with Ohio State on June 11, was an insufficient accomplishment for Navy to offset the visitor's track advantage, in which they took six firsts, seven seconds, and four thirds.

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by Rockaway, Ohio State; second, Crooks, Ohio State; third, Petersilge, Ohio State. Time, 15.2 sec.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Simpson, Ohio State; second, Kriss, Ohio State; third, Mackenzie, Navy. Time, 9.6 sec.

One Mile.—Won by Allen, Navy;

SERVICE SPORT NEWS

Poloists Play Today

WASHINGTON polo enthusiasts will be treated to some of the best polo of the year commencing today. Three strong outside teams will appear on the Potomac Park fields in addition to the strongest teams which the War Department and the 16th Field Artillery and 3rd Cavalry at Fort Meyer can send out. Today at 3:30 P. M. the 16th Field Artillery will meet the team of the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, or the War Whites in the first game for the Infantry Association cups.

June 11th, a double-header will be staged commencing about 3:00 o'clock and starting the Circuit Tournament. On this day, the 16th Field Artillery will meet the Maryland Polo Club and the War Department White Team will meet the Farquier-Loudon. The 33rd Cavalry which had drawn the bye will meet the winner of the 16th Field Artillery-Maryland Polo Club game on June 13th and the finals of this tournament will be played on June 15. Cups for the Circuit Tournament have been presented by the American Remount Association.

The winning team of the Circuit Tournament will meet the winning team of the northern half of the circuit in a final game to be arranged later either in Washington or at Philadelphia or Rumson, New Jersey. There is therefore an even chance that Washington will later in the season see one of the strongest teams in this vicinity in action on the Potomac Park Field.

As soon as eliminations are made from the Circuit Tournament the remainder of the games for the Infantry Association cups will be played. This latter tournament will hereafter come on concurrently with the Circuit Tournament. The probable line-up of the teams for the tournament is as follows:

The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia: (To be announced later).

The 16th Field Artillery, Fort Myer, Virginia: Lieutenant McClure, Major Parker, Lieutenant Benson, Captain Maras.

The 3rd Cavalry, Fort Myer, Virginia: Lieutenant McKinney, Captain Devine; Lieutenant Bosserman, Captain Cunningham.

War Department White Team: Major Chaffee, Captain Haste, or Mr. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Major Hoyle, Captain Shafer.

Maryland Polo Club, Baltimore, Maryland: Mr. Foster, Mr. Warfield, Mr. Lanahan, Mr. Riggs, or Major Greenwald.

Farquier-Loudon Polo Club, Middleburg, Virginia: Mr. Sands, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Spillman, Mr. Hulbert.

All games will be played under the handicap of the American Polo Association.

President of Poland before the show opened.

It was learned at the Polish Legation that the American team, while not entered officially, competed in several of the events in the recent Posen Show and won the Diplomatic Cup in competition with other visiting military teams.

DEFINES R. O. STATUS

A bill which would more clearly define active duty or on active duty for training only, was introduced in the House this week in the form of an amendment to the National Defense Act of June 4, 1920.

It provides that Reserve Officers while not on active, or while on active duty for instruction or training only, shall not, by reason solely of their appointments, oaths, commissions, or status as Reserve Officers, or any duties or functions performed or pay or allowances received as Reserve Officers, be held or deemed to be officers or employees of the United States, or persons holding any office of trust or profit or discharging any official function or in connection with any department of the Government.

U. of Mo. Wins R. O. T. C. Cup

RESULTS of the Field Artillery R. O. T. C. Pistol Competition for 1929 have been announced as follows:

U. of Missouri, first, with a score of 1549; Purdue, second, with 1541; Princeton, third, with 1531; Ohio State, fourth, with 1521; Colorado Agricultural College, fifth, with 1509; U. of Utah, sixth, with 1485; Iowa State College, seventh, with 1473; U. of Oklahoma, eighth, with 1447.

U. of Missouri won for the second time and now retains the Challenge Cup offered by the National Rifle Association. All of the members of this team scored 50 out of a possible 50 hits in 25-yard rapid firing, and 15 out of 15 in quick firing. G. L. Nolan scored 49 out of 50 at 25-yard slow firing, and 49 out of 49 at 15-yard rapid firing; C. R. Courtney made the same score in slow firing, and 48 out of 50 in 15-yard rapid fire; J. W. Elzea's score was the same as Nolan's; all three made a total score of 312. R. D. Moore scored 49 out of 50, and O. H. Meyer 47 out of 48 in slow fire; Moore 47 out of 48 and Meyer 47 out of 47 in 15-yard rapid fire; the former's total score was 309, the latter's 304. Each of this team's members received a silver medal.

Bronze medals for second highest team score was awarded to the Purdue team, composed of L. A. Breece, A. M. Killin, R. W. Ihne, J. E. Palmer, and M. J. Campbell. The Princeton team, which likewise received bronze medals, consisted of J. H. Coulter, who tied with the three leading Missouri shooters for high individual total, A. H. Jackman, T. G. Beaham, W. M. Doeringer, and W. Howland.

Organized Reserves

Cincinnati (*Special*).—A goodly representation of the members of Cincinnati Chapter, R. O. A., is expected to turn out at the Contact Camp held today and tomorrow at Ft. Thomas, Ky. The camp is designated Camp Harry E. Barnett.

The chapter is instituting a membership drive, under the chairmanship of Maj. H. D. Hopf, J. A. G. Res.

The R. O. T. C. at the University of Cincinnati was recently inspected by Lt. Col. R. Harris, Cav., U. S. A., in charge of R. O. T. C. units in the Fifth Corps Area; Lt. Col. J. R. Musgrave, C. A. C., Maj. H. S. Aurand, Ord. Dept., and Maj. R. G. Guyer, C. of E. The inspection closed with a formal parade and review under the direction of Col. J. T. Geary, C. A. C., P. M. S. and T. at the University.

LADIES ORGANIZE PISTOL CLASS.

A ladies pistol class has been organized at Madison Barracks, N. Y., which has become very popular. Some of those attending show marked skill, all are improving.

FT. WOOD WIN 5-4.

The Fort Wood Baseball Team played the Staten Island Independent Team May 30th at Ft. Wood, defeating the civilian team by the score of 5 to 4.

SPEAKING
of
SPORTS

Maj. D. L. Brewster, the new Marine Corps athletic officer, has been identified as Dave Brewster, former star athlete of Washington Tech and George Washington U.

In the Marine Corps baseball team Maj. Brewster has an aggregation for which the most athletic heart can swell with pride. Of course, the Major hasn't really an "athletic heart," but he can hardly be blamed for contracting some similar ailment if the papers persist in referring to the teams picked from the entire Marine Corps as the "Quantico Marines."

Quantico Barracks usually has a crack team in the various sports; but referring to the Corps' select teams as "the Quantico Marines" is like mentioning Tunney as "one of Greenwich Village's good boxers." Us, we've abandoned the practice. Notice?

UNIFORMS

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New York Showrooms:

261 Fifth Avenue

The teams were presented to the

Discusses U. S. M. C. Bill

(Continued from Page 814)

be one major general in the staff corps of the Marine Corps.

There is one officer there who, if he is not promoted by the 1st of August, will never have the opportunity of becoming a major general, and that is General McCawley. General McCawley has for the last 15 or 20 years had charge of the commissary department of the Marine Corps. He expanded that corps during the war from 15,000 or 20,000 to 75,000, discharged his duties well and efficiently, and did not have any great surplus of supplies left on hand when the war was over, as occurred in other departments. He has had service in the Philippines Islands and during the Cuban war, and was breveted for courage on the field of battle.

The proposed action will not cost the Government anything. The only reason why I would like to have the bill considered at this time is that in August General McCawley retires on account of age, and this is the only chance he has of getting the highest grade to which an officer of the Marine Corps is entitled.

Mr. Swanson. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Walsh of Massachusetts. The Senator knows I am not objecting to the bill in the first place, but I was calling attention to a situation which I think is helpful to the Army and the Navy. I fear very much—

The Vice President. The time of the Senator from Virginia has expired. If the Senator from Utah maintains his objection—

Mr. King. I do.

The Vice President. The bill will go over.

In connection with these bills, Senator Walsh discussed existing retirement laws as follows:

Mr. President, in connection with the bills which have been passed over, and to which I do not object, I want to make a brief statement. They involve, in part, changes in retirement laws affecting Army and Navy officers which I consider of grave importance. It

seems to me the retirement problem is one to which we should give immediate and very careful consideration. The younger officers of the Army and Navy must wait too long in the lower grades of service, and naturally their superiors are seeking to bring about promotions more expeditiously. The method proposed to relieve this unfortunate situation—for naturally a young man does not want to remain a lieutenant for the greater part of his life—is to advance the retirement of officers of higher rank. The result will be forced retirement at middle life for many officers. Many of these older officers do not want to retire at the early age that is now being suggested.

If this practice of steadily lowering the retirement age goes on, in my opinion we are going to find the same demand from civilian employees of the Government. Much perhaps can be said in favor of retiring Army and Navy officers at a younger age than at which civilian employees are retired, but that distinction will not be convincing to the civilian army of Government employees.

Some other plan must be worked out. We must find some useful service in nonmilitary positions, if necessary, for these Army and Navy officers rather than retire them at such an early age on the Government pay roll. The theory of retirement is that a man is incapacitated for performing his duties at a certain age or after certain years of military or civilian service, but we can not defend retirement at 45, 50, 55, or even 60 years of age.

We are building up a great list of retired Army and Navy officers, and also of civilian employees, and we are witnessing the spectacle of men from that list being appointed to high-salaried positions and confirmed by the Senate, notwithstanding the fact that we have retired them upon the theory at least that they were not capable of efficiently performing their duties.

I want to give warning as a real friend of these officials that if Army and Navy officials continue this drive to lower the age at which retirement may be made for the purpose of having younger men promoted—and I sympathize with them and realize the great

Army Orders

(Continued from Page 820)

F. Donovan, N. Y. gen. depot, Brooklyn, revoked.

Retirement of Enlisted Men

Tech. Sgt. J. K. Ellis, D. E. M. L., at U. S. D. B., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. Mstr. Sgt. W. A. Friedell, D. E. M. L. (recruiting service) at C. & G. S. Sch., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

Organized Reserves

Maj. R. H. Reese, Engr. Res., to active duty June 9 at Pittsburgh engr. procurement dist., Pa.

Maj. H. B. McElvea, Sig. Res., to active duty June 16 at Chicago q. m. depot, Ill.

Capt. J. G. Whylaw, jr., Spec. Res., to active duty July 8, with A. C. procurement planning representative, N. Y. C.

Capt. N. W. Owens, Air Res., to active duty July 28, to Wright Field, Ohio.

Capt. A. O. Forster, Engr. Res., to active duty June 17 at Washington, D. C., for training with C. of E.

1st Lt. J. R. Reed, Air Res., from duty at Post Field, Ft. Sill, Okla., July 1, to Dodd Fld., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for duty until June 30, 1930.

1st Lt. G. P. Young, Air Res., to active duty July 28, at Buffalo, N. Y., with A. C. procurement planning representative.

2nd Lt. W. P. Stein, Air Res., to active duty July 28, at N. Y. C. with A. C. procurement planning representative.

AD LATE WAR DEPT ORDERS

S. O. 131, W. D., JUNE 6, 1929

Quartermaster Corps

Order relieving Maj. N. E. Bailey from duty office of the Q. M. G. from addl. duty with Wash. gen. depot, Washington, D. C., July 1, directing him to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., for duty as q. m., revoked.

Capt. H. A. Stecker from assignment, Chanute Field, Ill., assigned to duty as asst. to q. m., Ft. Bragg, N. C., on expiration of present leave.

Capt. W. C. Hurst from duty, stu., Q. M. C. Sch., Philadelphia, Pa., on completing course, to Ft. Hoyle, Md., for duty as asst. to q. m.

Medical Corps

Maj. H. L. Quicke from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Denver, Colo., for duty at Fitzsimmons Hosp.

Capt. L. F. Putnam from Fitzsimons Hosp., Denver, Colo., on arrival of Maj. Quicke, to Ft. Sill, Okla., for duty.

Chemical Warfare Service

1st Lt. P. F. Powers from duty, stu., Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass., on completing course, and on expiration of leave to Washington, D. C., for duty in office of the C. of C. W. S.

Cavalry

Col. W. F. H. Godson from duty, 14th Cav., Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, detailed with O. R., 6th C. A., 319th Cav., Detroit, Mich.

Order relieving Maj. W. M. Blunt from present duties Aug. 2, is revoked.

Capt. W. V. Ochs from detail, O. R., 4th C. A., nondivisional Cav. units, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., July 1, assigned to 6th Cav., Ft. Oglethorpe, for duty.

Capt. R. Williamson from duty, stu., C. & G. S. Sch., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., assigned to duty as representative of hist. section, A. W. C., Paris, France, and will proceed to N. Y. and sail Sept. 4 on U. S. S. President Harding for Cherbourg, France, thence by rail to Paris, for duty in connection with collection of historical data.

Field Artillery

Col. D. W. Hand assigned to 7th F. A., Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., on completing foreign service in Philippines.

1st Lt. W. H. DeLange to sail from S. F. for Hawaii, Sept. 11 instead of July 18, as previously ordered.

1st Lt. R. G. Miller, to sail from S. F. for Panama Oct. 5, instead of Aug. 10, as previously ordered.

importance of advancing them—they will have to find some solution of the problem other than advancing the age of retirement or they will drive the civilian employees into making the same demand, and then will come a move in this country to do away with all retirement. The retirement upon pay of Army and Navy officials and enlisted men and all other Government employees who have rendered long and faithful service to the Government has my approval and support, but I do see danger signals ahead if we go too far.

We must keep in mind somewhat the interest and viewpoint of the taxpayers. In my opinion the public will resent a policy of overgenerosity or a system that is based upon placing on the retired pay rolls larger numbers of officials and employees who are strong, active, and in the prime of life. I suggest these views for the consideration of those who make recommendations to the Congress with respect to retirement with pay of officials and employees. My thought is to prevent a revolt in the future rather than criticize the past.

Coast Artillery Corps

Maj. H. E. Small from duty, stu., C. & G. S. Sch., Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., on completing course; on relief from treatment at Fitzsimons Hosp., Denver, Colo., to S. F., for temp. duty at hdqrs. 9th C. A., until sailing for Panama for duty.

Capt. N. L. Adams to sail from S. F. for Hawaii Aug. 15 instead of Sept. 11 as previously ordered.

Infantry

Maj. F. M. Armstrong from duty, instr., N. Y. N. G., Syracuse, assigned to 25th Inf., and to N. Y. C. and sail Oct. 15 for S. F., thence to Camp Harry J. Jones, Ariz., for duty.

1st Lt. C. K. Gailey, jr., from duty, stu., Tank Sch., Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., detailed stu., Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge.

1st Lt. A. E. McKenney from Bangor High Sch., Me., Sept. 15, detailed at Boston Univ. Mass.

1st Lt. A. E. McKenney from Bangor High Sch., Me., Sept. 15, detailed at Boston Univ. Mass.

1st Lt. D. Coray from Boston Univ., Mass., assigned to 2th Inf., and to N. Y. and sail Oct. 15 for S. F., thence to Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty.

2nd Lt. A. D. Dobak, from 15th Tank Bn., Ft. Benning, Ga., assigned 7th Inf., to N. Y. and sail Aug. 20 for S. F., thence to Vancouver Bks., wash., for duty.

Air Corps

Capt. R. S. McCullough from duty, stu., A. C. Tact. Sch., Langley Fld., Va., to Scott Fld., Ill., for duty.

Births, Marriages and Deaths**BORN**

BUSBEE.—Born at the station hospital, Fort Leavenworth, Kans., May 31, 1929, to Major and Mrs. C. M. Busbee, F. A., U. S. A., a son, John Taylor.

CANN.—Born at San Diego, Calif., on May 24, 1929, to Lt. (jg) George A. Cann, (MC), U. S. N., and Mrs. Cann, a son, George Rodney Cann.

CHAPMAN.—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 6, 1929, to Lt. (jg.) Albert Edward Chapman, U. S. N. and Mrs. Chapman, a son.

COLLIER.—Born at Sternberg General Hospital, Manila, P. I., April 29, 1929, to Lt. and Mrs. John H. Collier, U. S. A., a daughter.

HOLDERMAN.—Born at the Francis Hospital, Napa, Calif., on May 13, 1929, to Capt. Nelson M. Holderman, U. S. A., Ret., and Mrs. Holderman, a daughter, Myra Leona.

HOWELL.—Born at the station hospital, Fort Eustis, Va., June 3, 1929, to Lt. George P. Howell, 34th Infantry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Howell, a daughter, Felicia Weston. The child is a granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. E. N. Chisolm, U. S. A., and of the late Col. G. P. Howell, U. S. A., and Mrs. Howell.

KESSINGER.—Born at the station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., May 23, 1929, to Lt. Sam Love Ellis, Air Corps, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ellis, of Brooks Field, Tex., a son.

HOLDERMAN.—Born at the Francis Hospital, Napa, Calif., on May 13, 1929, to Capt. Nelson M. Holderman, U. S. A., Ret., and Mrs. Holderman, a daughter, Myra Leona.

LEA.—Born at the station hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., May 28, 1929, to Lt. Royal Baird Lea, Air Corps, U. S. A., Kelly Field, Tex., and Mrs. Lea, a son.

MANLOVE.—Born at Vanderbilt University Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., May 2, 1929, to Lt. William R. Manlove, Jr., (MC) U. S. N., and Mrs. Manlove, a daughter, Mary Louise.

MC GAULY.—Born at Sarah Leigh Hospital, Norfolk, Va., May 17, 1929, to Lt. Carleton McGauley, U. S. N., and Mrs. McGauley, a daughter, Catharine.

OGDEN.—Born on May 20, 1929, to Ens. and Mrs. Daniel M. Ogden, U. S. N., a son, Richard Maxwell.

SHERWOOD.—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 2, 1929, to Lt. Gordon B. Sherwood, U. S. N., and Mrs. Sherwood, a son.

SOUZA.—Born at the station hospital, Fort Totten, N. Y., May 27, 1929, to Lt. W. B. Souza, A. C., U. S. A. and Mrs. Souza, a daughter, Caroline Bettencourt.

TARTRE.—Born at the Vallejo General Hospital, Vallejo, Calif., May 20, 1929, to Lt. Comdr. Joseph A. Tartre, D. C., U. S. N. and Mrs. Tartre, a daughter, Joan Marie.

TATE.—Born on May 19, 1929, to Lt. Jackson R. Tate, U. S. N., and Mrs. Tate, a daughter, Jacqueline.

THOMAS.—Born at Berlin, Germany, June 1, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Woodlief Thomas, a son, Woodlief Thomas, Jr., grandson of Col. and Mrs. T. W. Darrah, U. S. A.

VILLARET.—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1929, to Capt. Gustave Villaret, Jr., Infantry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Villaret, a son.

WALDEN.—Born in San Diego, Calif., on May 21, 1929, to Lt. (jg) Dewey H. Walden (MC) U. S. N., and Mrs. Walden, a son, Charles Page Walden.

WALTERS.—Born at Community Hospital, Ayer, Mass., May 22, 1929, to Lt. Elsmere J. Walters, Q. M. C., U. S. A. and Mrs. Walters, a daughter, Rosemary.

WHITE.—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1929, to 2nd Lt. Thomas White, U. S. A., and Mrs. White, a daughter.

MARRIED

BROWN-FOCHT.—Married in the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1929, Lt. Melvin G. Brown, U. S. M. C., and Miss Eurilia Focht, both of Dayton, Ohio.

DETZER-ALLEE.—Married at the home of the bride's mother, in Ridgefield, Conn., June 1, 1929, Lt. August Jarvis Detzer, U. S. N., and Miss Dorothy Diemer Allee, daughter of Mrs. William Han Allee.

DICKINSON-CARMICHAEL.—Married this evening, June 8, 1929, in the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church.

Washington, D. C., Miss Marion Carmichael, daughter of Maj. Gen. Roderick L. Carmichael, Chief of Finance, U. S. A. and Mrs. Carmichael, to Mr. Call Dickinson, of Arlington, Conn.

HUTCHISON-ECKLES.—Married in the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1929, Ens. Roy Lee Johnson, U. S. N., of Morton, Miss., and Miss Margaret Louise Gross, of Washington, D. C.

JOHNSON-GROSS.—Married in the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1929, Ens. Gustave Jansen, U. S. N., of Upper Darby, Pa., and Miss Anna Margaret Storch, of New York City.

KARNES-WILSON.—Married in San Francisco, Calif., Saturday, May 25, 1929, Mrs. Maurine Gates Wilson and Lt. (jg) Franklin D. Karnes, Jr., U. S. N., son of Capt. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karnes, U. S. N.

LARABEE-LOUNSBURY.—Married at the home of the bride's cousin in New York City, Miss Elizabeth Werner Lounsbury, daughter of Mr. Albert Werner of Boise, Idaho, to Major Alfred E. Larabee, U. S. A., of West Point, N. Y.

LEDGETTER-KRAMER.—Married in the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1929, Ens. Otho C. Ledbetter, U. S. N., of California, and Miss Margaret Mary Kramer, of Annapolis.

LOWRY-LOWRY.—Married in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Norfolk, Va., May 31, 1929, Mrs. Edith Lowry to Lt. James Lowry, Jr., U. S. N.

MC CAULEY-GOSSAGE.—Married in the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1929, Ens. Clayton C. McCauley, U. S. N., of Abilene, Tex., and Miss Adelaide L. J. Gossage, of Ottumwa, Iowa.

MEEKER-FOX.—Married in the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1929, Ens. Charles Alton Meeker, U. S. N., Class of 1929, U. S. N. A., to Miss Sybil M. Fox, of Lakeland, Fla.

OSBORNE-LAWLER.—Married in the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1929, Ens. Philip R. Osborne, U. S. N., of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Mary Frances Lawler, of New York City.

REES-MUNN.—To be married this afternoon, June 8, 1929, at the home of the bride's parents in Wynnton, Ga., Miss Clara Munn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Munn, to Lt. James Edward Rees, U. S. A.

ROBERTS-PETERSON.—Married in the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1929, Lt. Deane Carroll Roberts, U. S. M. C., of Tulsa, Okla., and Miss Blanche Gloria Peterson, of New York City.

SCHILDHAUER-KENNEDY.—Married in St. Peter's Church, Germantown, Pa., June 1, 1929, Miss Carmita de S. Kennedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic P. Kennedy, of Germantown, to Lt. Clarence Schildhauer, U. S. N.

SINCLAIR-GUNTHER.—Married in St. Agnes Episcopal Church, New York City, June 1, 1929, Miss Gladys Margaret Gunther, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Preston Gunther of New York, to Lt. G. A. Angus Sinclair, U. S. N., son of Mr. G. A. Sinclair of Washington, W. C.

DIED

ABBOTT.—Died at Santa Fe, N. M., May 24, 1929, Judge A. J. Abbott, father of Lt. Col. Edmund C. Abbott, judge advocate, U. S. A., Governor's Island, N. Y.

DAPRAY.—Died at his home in Washington, D. C., June 4, 1929, Mr. Thomas Bon Dapray, brother of the late Col. J. A. Dapray, U. S. A.

FOLEY.—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 2, 1929, Sgt. Joseph F. Foley, U. S. A., ret.

GAY.—Died suddenly at her home in Attica, N. Y., June 1, 1929, Mrs. Juvenilia Gay, aged 75 years, mother of Major George S. Gay, 10th Field Artillery, U. S. A.

GOW.—Died as the result of an airplane accident near San Diego, Calif., June 3, 1929, Ens. Henry P. Gow, U. S. N.

HIZAR.—Died in Lemon Grove, Calif., May 22, 1929, John Lytle Hizar, grandfather of Lt. Frank F. Carpenter, Jr., U. S. A., stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

HUMPHREYS.—Died at his country home near Chestertown, Md., June 3, 1929, Capt. Charles Raymon Humphreys, of Wilmington, N. C., member of the U. S. A. Reserve Corps, and veteran of the World War.

JONES.—Died in San Francisco, Calif., June 1, 1929, Mrs. Samuel G. Jones, wife of Col. Jones, Adjutant General of the 9th Corps Area, U. S. A., eldest daughter of the late Gen. Powell Clayton, and sister of Baroness Moncheur and Lady Arthur Grant Duff and of the late Maj. Powell Clayton, U. S. A.

LYNCH.—Died at Washington, D. C., May 27, 1929, Mr. Buford A. Lynch, father of Lt. B. A. Lynch, Jr., U. S. A.

O'BRIEN.—Died in White Plains Hospital, White Plains, N. Y., June 1, 1929, John E. O'Brien, formerly Captain, 69th Regiment, N. Y. N. G.

Weddings

THE home of Capt. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, U. S. N., at the Matsonia Apartment, San Francisco, Calif., was the scene of a very pretty wedding Saturday, May 25, 1929, when at high noon, their son, Lt. (jg) Franklin D. Karns, Jr., U. S. N., was united in marriage to Mrs. Maurine Gates Wilson, of Seattle, Wash. Chaplain Albert, U. S. N., performed the ceremony, which was a very impressive one. The bride had as her matron of honor, Mrs. Charles A. Stubbs, of Piedmont, Calif., who wore yellow with a picture hat of the same shade and carried pale pink roses and blue delphinium, tied with blue ribbon. The bride, who is one of Seattle's most popular girls, a very pretty, petite blonde, wore beige chiffon, trimmed with real lace and a dark brown hat, and carried a shower bouquet of orchids, yellow roses and pansies. She was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Benjamin Leo Gates, of Seattle. Lt. Karns wore uniform. His best man, also in uniform, was Lt. (jg) Fremont Bruce Wright, U. S. N., classmate and shipmate of the groom, both being attached to the U. S. S. Maryland.

A lovely wedding breakfast at the Clif Hotel, followed the ceremony, after which the couple motored to Del Monte for a honeymoon. The bride wore for her going-away costume a light green suit, and beige hat, shoes and fur piece. Since June 3, Lt. and Mrs. Karns have been at home at the Pacific Coast Club, Long Beach, Calif. Lt. Karns reports to the U. S. S. Dederat about June 27, for duty.

Engagements

MAJOR AND MRS. LAURENCE W. YOUNG, U. S. A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen McFarland, to Lt. David Drew Hedekin, Inf., U. S. A. The wedding will take place early in the fall.

Announcement has been made by Mr. and Mrs. Morton P. Larsen Buck, of San Diego, Calif., of the coming marriage in July of their daughter, Miss Frances Buck and John Halstead McClellan, son of the late Brig. Gen. John McClellan, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. McClellan.

At Long Beach, Calif., recently, announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Thelma E. Robison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Robison, and niece of Rear Adm. Samuel S. Robison, U. S. N., and Ralph S. Pillsbury, of Seattle, Wash.

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**SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS**

ANNOUNCEMENTS of Personals, Entertainments, Engagements, Weddings, and Births requested. Address Society Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1800 E Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Personals

Col. and Mrs. Edward A. Shuttleworth, U. S. A., have reopened their old home at 27 Vine Street, Northfield, Vt., where they are spending their four months' leave, at the conclusion of which the colonel will be retired from active service at the age of sixty-four.

As Northfield is Mrs. Shuttleworth's girlhood home, and is the seat of Norwich University from which the colonel graduated in 1891 and entered the Army immediately afterward as a second lieutenant of Infantry, they are being warmly welcomed home by their many old friends of the town and college.

Capt. Nelson M. Holderman, U. S. A., Ret., and Mrs. Holderman announce the birth of a daughter, Myra Leona, at the Francis Hospital, Napa, Calif., on May 13, 1929.

The address of Mrs. Lynn S. Edwards, widow of Col. Lynn Edwards, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., is 1731 Milan Street, New Orleans, La.

Col. John N. Straat, U. S. A., Ret., and Mrs. Straat are domiciled at the Hotel Astor, New York City, for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Archibald M. Mixon, wife of Capt. Mixon, 13th Inf., U. S. A., with their two children, is spending the summer with her father, Maj. Gen. J. H. McCrae, U. S. A., Ret., of Berkeley, Calif. Capt. Mixon is in Camp Devens, Mass.

Miss Allice Annie Grunewald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Grunewald, of San Antonio, Tex., sailed on May 25 on the U. S. Grant for Tientsin, China, where, upon her arrival, she will be married to Lt. Ralph Arthur Koch, U. S. A.

Miss Lucile Holbrook Fletcher, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Harvey H. Fletcher, was graduated from Oldfields School, Glencoe, Md., May 30, with high honor. At graduation she was awarded by the school the Latin Prize for 1929, and the Mathematics Prize for 1929. She also received the Poetry Prize, given by the Alumni Association of the school.

Capt. and Mrs. Marcus L. Miller, U. S. N., ret., residing at Chula Vista, Calif., have left on an extended motor trip which will include San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.

Maj. and Mrs. Charles M. Busbee, Field Artillery, D. O. L., U. S. A., announce the birth of a son, John Taylor Busbee, grandson of Col. Willis Uline, U. S. A., ret., at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on May 31.

Lt. George P. Howell, 34th Infantry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Howell announce the birth of a daughter, Felicia Weston, at the station hospital, Ft. Eustis, Va., on June 3, 1929. The child is a granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. E. N. Chisolm, U. S. A., and of the late Col. G. P. Howell, U. S. A., and Mrs. Howell.

Miss Janet Muller, daughter of Lt. Col. C. H. Muller, Cavalry, U. S. A., now stationed in Berlin, Germany, left Washington Friday for West Point, to spend June Week, and expects to go later in the summer to Sioux City, Iowa, to visit relatives.

Q. M. C. TO DINE

The officers of the Quartermaster Corps of the Army, both Regular, National Guard, and Reserve, in Washington and vicinity, will celebrate the 154th birthday of the Quartermaster Corps, with a dinner at the National Press Club at 6:30 p. m., June 15.

The officers will have a number of distinguished guests present, and arrangements have been made for an interesting program of entertainment, in addition to the dinner.

Telegrams, cablegrams and letters of congratulation from Quartermaster activities all over the world will be read, and similar letters and telegrams have been or will be sent out to be read at other celebrations held throughout the Army.

Posts and Stations**WEST POINT, N. Y.**

June 8, 1929

ON SUNDAY the glittering ceremonies of June Week will open at West Point and will continue for five consecutive days. The Horse Show, which usually open June Week, was held on June 5 and 6, as seven days was considered too long a period for June Week. This year the June Week activities will open with the baccalaureate sermons in the Cadet Chapel on Sunday morning, and will continue with the presentation of the play, "Peg o' My Heart," by the West Point Players, and later in the week with horsemanship exhibits by the first classmen, the Superintendent's Reception, the Athletic Review, Alumni Day, the Graduation Hop which is one of the most colorful social events of the year, with its colorful array of decorative flags, lanterns and colored lights. The last and crowning event of the week will be Graduation itself when the graduation exercises will be held at Battle Monument and 256 cadets of the First Class of the Corps of Cadets will receive their commissions as 2nd Lieutenants in the U. S. Army.

Maj. and Mrs. Richard E. Anderson were hosts at a dinner party on Tuesday evening for Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert C. Richardson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Clayton E. Wheat, Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. K. Wilson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder, and Maj. and Mrs. Thomas A. Terry.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Chauncey L. Fenton were hosts at dinner on Tuesday evening, having as their guests of honor Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Brooke, of Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Lt. and Mrs. Wyburn D. Brown, of Newburgh are leaving today by motor for Tacoma, Wash., where they will pass several months visiting Mrs. Brown's mother. They will take up their quarters at their new station at Fort Lewis on October 20.

Lt. and Mrs. Jacob G. Sucher, of West Point, left on Tuesday for a visit in Colorado.

Col. and Mrs. Edward J. Timberlake, who have been stationed at West Point for the past ten years, sailed on Thursday for their new station in Panama. While on duty at West Point Col. Timberlake was the Post Quartermaster and Constructing Quartermaster and during their tour at West Point both Col. and Mrs. Timberlake made a great many friends, who greatly regret their departure from the garrison.

Lt. and Mrs. Rex Van Den Corput, of West Point, have visiting them Mrs. Corput's mother, Mrs. Carpenter, of Seattle, Wash.

Col. and Mrs. Clayton E. Wheat, of West Point, had as their guests for the Horse Show this week Mr. and Mrs. George S. Wheat and their three sons, of Darien, Conn.

Lt. and Mrs. Thomas Hugh Young and their son "Bobby" sailed June 1 on the Belgenland for France, where they will pass the summer with Mrs. Young's parents in Paris.

Lt. William Wenstrom, of West Point, has visiting him his father and mother from Boston.

Capt. and Mrs. Bartley M. Harloe, of West Point, entertained at a picnic on Monday evening, honoring Maj. and Mrs. Thomas C. Peyton, Capt. and Mrs. Herman H. Pohl, and Mrs. Don G. Shingler, Lit. and Mrs. Francis H. Oxx, and Mrs. William W. Bessell, Jr., and Lt. and Mrs. Donald J. Leehey.

Lt. and Mrs. Maxwell D. Taylor, of Highland Falls, sailed this week for Europe, where they will pass the summer.

Lt. and Mrs. Don G. Shingler, of West Point, are having as their guests for several days Miss E. Stephenson, of Hartford, Conn., Miss Virginia Jackson, of Washington, and Miss Carroll Sturtevant, of Kansas City.

June Week will find a great many of the officers who are changing stations this year leaving the garrison and going on summer leave before going to their new stations. Among the officers who will go to new stations this year are Maj. Horace F. Spurgin, to the Army War College; Maj. James H. Laubach, to the Brooklyn Base; Maj. Walter K. Dunn, to Panama; Maj. William H. Hobson, to duty with Georgetown University; Maj. Alfred E. Larabee, to Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; Maj. George E. Stratemeyer, to Langley Field; Maj. James N. Crane, Maj. George S. Andrew, Maj. James N. Caperton, Maj. Robert K. Whitton, all expect to go to Fort Leavenworth; Maj. Maurice L. Miller, to Hawaii; Capt. William C. McMahon, to Ft. Benning, Ga.; Capt. Clare H. Armstrong, to Ft. Monroe; Capt. Herbert C. Holdridge, to Washington; Capt. Bartley M. Harloe, to Ft. Humphreys; Capt. Elmer H. Alquist, to Ft. Bliss; Capt. Bryant E. Moore, to Ft. Benning, Ga.; Robert H. Elliott, to Panama; Lt. Paul L. Deylitz, to Pittsburgh; Lt. Roger M. Wicks, to Ft. Sill; Lt. William W. Webster, Lt. Milo B. Barragan, to Ft. Sill; Lt. Eric S. Molitor, to Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Lt. Bryan Evans, to Ft. Sill; Lt. Bonner F. Fellers, to Manila, P. I.; Lt. Edwin B. Fitzpatrick, to Panama; Lt. Ernest W. Gruhn, to Ft. Benning; John W. Middleton, to Ft. Benning; Lt. Charles Ennis, to Cornell University; Lt. Edward A. Dolph, to Ft. Totten; Lt. Alexander T. McConne, to Ft. Sill; Lt. Paul W. Kendall, to Ft. Benning; Lt. Wyburn

B. Brown, Lt. H. J. D. Meyer, to Ft. Lewis, Wash.; Lt. W. I. Allen, to Ft. Monroe; Lt. William J. Crowe, to Aberdeen; Lt. Francis H. Oxx, to Ft. Humphreys; Lt. Joseph L. Langevin, to Ft. Bliss; Lt. Edward H. Latso, to Ft. Sam Houston; Lt. Lyman L. Judge, to Ft. Bliss.

FORT BENNING, GA.

June 7, 1929

FORT BENNING has been highly honored during the past two weeks by having two distinguished officers visit the garrison.

Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff of the Army, was an honored visitor from Friday, May 31, till Saturday, June 1. Gen. Summerall inspected the garrison Friday afternoon. Late Friday afternoon an outdoor pageant was held in honor of Gen. Summerall. On Saturday the General went out to the maneuver camps and observed the students of the Infantry School in their command post exercises.

Maj. Gen. Stephen O. Fuqua, Chief of Infantry, was the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Campbell King for several days recently. Gen. Fuqua made an inspection of the Infantry units of the post during his stay.

Honoring Gen. and Mrs. Campbell King and their guest, Maj. Gen. Stephen O. Fuqua, of Washington, D. C., Mayor J. Homer Kinmon entertained with a tea on Friday, May 24.

The Infantry School Advanced Class entertained at a dance at the Country Club on Friday, May 24.

In honor of Miss Barbara King, a dinner was given by Miss Alice Torrey, at Bigerville before the dance given by Maj. and Mrs. F. C. Phelps.

On Saturday evening, May 25, Maj. and Mrs. Phelps entertained at a charming dance given at the Polo Club. This dance was given in honor of Miss Alice Torrey and Lt. Welborn Griffith, who are to be married in June.

On Monday, May 27, Miss Verna Perry complimented Miss Alice Torrey with an attractive bridge party.

On Sunday evening, May 26, Capt. and Mrs. Steele entertained with a dinner at Bigerville.

Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson and Mrs. John Singer were entertained at a combination bridge and golf luncheon by Mrs. Fred Hickson on Thursday, May 23.

Mrs. K. L. Berry was hostess at a large bridge party on Thursday, May 24.

The 24th Infantry Bridge Club was entertained by Maj. and Mrs. Chas. E. Coates on Thursday evening, May 24.

Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Perry entertained at most attractive bridge party in honor of Mrs. V. H. Cornell and Mrs. J. H. Langley.

Mrs. Cornell and Mrs. McElhinny were entertained at a morning bridge party by Mrs. C. C. Harvey on Friday, May 24.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

June 2, 1929

L. COL. P. D. GLASSFORD, Inspector General's Department, arrived on the post May 20 for the annual garrison inspection. Miss Dorothy Ross left May 24th to spend June week at Annapolis, and will also visit at West Point before joining her family at Fort Benning, Ga., later in the summer. Mrs. Nagle of Waco, Tex., has been the guest of her son and daughter, Maj. and Mrs. J. F. Davis, for the past two weeks.

At the meeting of the Dramatic Club May 20, Lt. Col. E. L. Gruber was elected president for next season. Mrs. Wm. E. Covell will be vice-president, and Mrs. H. F. Nichols, secretary-treasurer.

At the Horse Show held at the Kansas City Country Club May 25, only riders from Fort Leavenworth entered the event in which the Olympic jumps were used. Maj. C. C. Smith and Richard Creed, and Capt. J. C. Daly, C. E. Davis and Herbert Earhart participated in the event. Lt. Col. C. L. Scott, Q. M. C. and Lt. Col. Swift were judges in the hunter and polo classes.

The Chief of Staff, Gen. C. P. Summerall paid a long deferred visit to the post May 23. It was regretted that Mrs. Summerall was unable to accompany him, as she stayed at Fort Sill with her son and daughter, Lt. and Mrs. C. P. Summerall Jr. Gen. Summerall gave an address at the Service Club at eleven o'clock, which was attended by all officers and many other members of the garrison. At noon he was the guest of Col. R. P. Reeder at a stag luncheon at the Reeder's quarters. From half past four until six (Please turn to Next Page)

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WARDMAN MANAGEMENT

Posts and Stations

(Continued from Preceding Page)
o'clock a large reception was tendered Gen. Summerall at the Golf Club, which was attended by nearly six hundred guests. Not to be outdone in honoring our Chief of Staff, all the boy and girl Scouts held a review on Grant Avenue in front of the commandant's quarters at 6:15 p.m. As each troop was in full uniform and each carrying their own flags, it was quite an impressive sight, and Gen. Summerall was most gracious in complimenting those who give so much of their time to this big work for our youngsters. Gen. and Mrs. E. L. King were hosts at dinner at their quarters that evening honoring Gen. Summerall. Other guests included Col. and Mrs. Wm. Morrow, Col. and Mrs. R. P. Reeder, Col. J. A. Woodruff, Col. and Mrs. Byroade, Col. and Mrs. Davis, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Bryson, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Mason, Maj. and Mrs. Eichelberger, Mr. and Mrs. Bolman and Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lyle.

Miss Frederika Williford, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. F. Williford, received her degree in Associate in Arts at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo. on May 28. Maj. and Mrs. Williford made a hurried trip to Columbia to be present for the event, as the family are leaving June 22 for Washington, D. C.

Col. and Mrs. O. G. Palmer, ret. will be at home at 605 Chestnut St., Leavenworth. They spent some time with their daughter and son-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. Orr at the post, previous to their departure for Hawaii. Another daughter, Mrs. C. C. Reynolds will remain for a further visit with her parents.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. Burleigh motored to Fort Sill for a delightful week's visit with their daughter and son, Lt. and Mrs. Harry Van Wyk, returning home May 22. Miss Marion O'Connor of Chicago, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Burleigh. Mrs. G. J. Richards and Darie left June 1 for Niagara Falls and will be joined later by Maj. Richards for a delightful Summer at an eastern camp. Col. and Mrs. Alonzo Gray, ret., motored from Washington, D. C., and are visiting Maj. and Mrs. R. P. Woodruff for a few weeks. Maj. and Mrs. Woodruff entertained about fifty guests at tea Sunday, May 26, for Col. and Mrs. Gray.

Capt. and Mrs. Sam Fuller entertained fifty guests at dinner at the Golf Club, May 24, the party later enjoying the dancing until midnight. Maj. and Mrs. T. Larkin were hosts at dinner preceding the musical at the Golf Club May 25. Maj. and Mrs. J. H. Stutesman entertained twelve guests at dinner the same evening. A son was born to Maj. and Mrs. C. M. Busbee, F. A., at the station hospital May 31.

Mrs. Fuller and Misses Mary and Lottie Fuller entertained at bridge May 28, as a compliment to Mrs. John Scott, before her departure for the east. There were four tables of players and additional guests for tea. Mrs. Scott with her daughter, Miss Katherine Nesbitt, and Bill Nesbitt left May 30 by motor for West Point to be present at the graduating exercises at the academy. Mrs. Scott's son, John Nesbitt, is a member of the graduating class.

Lt. Col. Paul Parker of the Special Class, entertained fifty-four guests at a picnic on the Missouri side of the reservation near the river, May 29. Maj. and Mrs. Paul Raborg were hosts for eighteen guests at the dinner dance at the Athletic Club in Kansas City, May 30. Two large dinners at the Golf Club preceding the hop May 31 were given by Maj. and Mrs. G. D. Murphy and Maj. and Mrs. P. Mencher.

NOTES FROM PANAMA
May 22, 1929
Atlantic Side

L. COL. AND MRS. ARTHUR G. FRASER were guests of honor Monday evening at a beautifully arranged dinner given by Lt. Comdr. Frank Maile at his quarters at Coco Solo. The guests invited with Col. and Mrs. Fisher were Lt. Col. and Mrs. Walter F. Singles, Comdr. and Mrs. I. C. Kidd, Comdr. and Mrs. Edmund W. Strother, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Landers, Lt. and Mrs. Emil J. Stelzer, and Lt. J. D. Alvin.

Mrs. Robert S. Sherman of Fort Sherman was hostess yesterday for a delightful luncheon and bridge at the quarters of Lt. and Mrs. Kreuger as a farewell to several of the ladies of the post who leave in the next few weeks for the States.

The luncheon table was artistically decorated with miniature maypoles for a centerpiece and mounds of coralite vine surrounding the poles. Place cards were bon voyage passports carrying clever verses.

The guests were Mmes. Percy Hamilton, Chauncey E. Cook, Wilmer C. Drebelbeis, David B. Latimer, Charles E. Shepherd, Ernest R. Percy and Samuel H. Morrow. Hand woven purses were given as table prizes and the cut prize was an organandy bag of individual powder puffs.

Mrs. Louis V. Ely entertained informally yesterday afternoon at the quarters

POSTS and STATIONS

of Lt. and Mrs. Ely at Post Gatun with a bridge tea in honor of Mrs. Thomas McGraw of the Pacific side. The guests were Mmes. McGraw, Vernon Evans, James A. Stevens, Armand S. Miller, John A. Worrell, Jr., Haskell Allison, W. H. Allison, Mark V. Brunson, Erle D. Ferguson, John C. Johnston, William C. Huggins, Harold D. Kehm, Harvey K. Palmer, Edward L. Andrews, and John L. Shea. Mrs. William Pearce Evans and Mrs. Edward J. Morris joined the party for tea. Attractive prizes were given the winners at bridge, and the guest of honor was presented with a gift.

Mrs. William T. Rassieur entertained the Naval Air Station Bridge Club yesterday morning at Coco Solo followed by a luncheon.

Pacific Side

ADM. EDWARD HALE CAMPBELL is expected to return the latter part of this week aboard his Flagship, the U. S. S. "Galveston," from a short inspection trip to the west coast of Nicaragua.

Col. and Mrs. Robert J. Foster of Corozal who are sailing next week for New York, enroute to their new station at Omaha, were the guests of honor at a bridge dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Donald C. Kemps last evening at their home at Corozal.

Invited with Col. and Mrs. Foster were Maj. and Mrs. Arthur B. Connard, Maj. and Mrs. Lee R. Watorus, Jr., Maj. and Mrs. James B. Haskell, Maj. and Mrs. Oscar Kuentz, Maj. and Mrs. Harry M. Tripp, Mrs. Joseph O. Mauborgne, Mrs. Henrietta Kuentz, Capt. and Mrs. George W. Dunn, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Phillips, Lt. and Mrs. J. Worthen Proctor and Mrs. Benjamin F. Chadwick.

Mrs. Carroll Tyler, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Warren Webster Whiteside, of Quarry Heights, expects to sail May 31 on the SS President Polk for San Diego, and from there she will take the Transport "Shawmut" to the Philippines where her husband, Lt. Tyler, is stationed.

Lt. Joseph F. Dahlgren of the U. S. S. Niagara entertained a number of his friends Sunday at the Country Club. He had just received news of the birth of his son in Philadelphia, and the party was given in celebration of the event.

Lt. Dahlgren's guests were Comdr. and Mrs. Newton Lord Nichols, Mrs. DeWitt Clinton Redgrave, Lt. and Mrs. Wesley M. Hague, Mrs. Carroll Tyler, Miss Lillian Whiteside, Miss Josephine Irwin, Lt. Hugh C. Downey, Mr. James Smith and the officers of the U. S. S. Niagara.

NOTES FROM THE PHILIPPINES
May 3, 1929
Fort McKinley

MAJ.-GEN. JOHNSON HAGOOD arrived on the post Thursday from Baguio. Gen. Hagood is inspecting the packing of his household effects and probably will return to Baguio at the end of the week, where he will remain until the sailing of the June transport.

The Officers' Club was the scene of a large bridge party on Wednesday evening with Mrs. James D. Carter and Lt. George P. Lynch as hosts. High scores were won by Mrs. Charles F. Colson, Mrs. W. M. Carter, Lt. August E. Shanze and Lt. Ira K. Evans. Consolations were awarded to Mrs. Philip Henderson and Lt. Verne C. Hill. Refreshments were served after the bridge.

Lt. and Mrs. Charles F. Colson entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening. Afterwards the party attended the bridge party at the Officers' Club. Their guests included Capt. and Mrs. Philip T. Fry, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Marsh, Lt. and Mrs. Wilbur Dunkelberg, Lt. and Mrs. Ira K. Evans.

Maj. and Mrs. John Dibble and Maj. and Mrs. Starr Moulton have returned from Baguio where they have been vacationing for several weeks.

Capt. and Mrs. George Eberle and their children and Capt. and Mrs. Nels Soderholm and children left the first of the month for Baguio, where they will remain until the sailing of the June transport, when they will return to the States.

Lt. and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Jr., have returned from a month's visit at Camp John Hay, Baguio.

Capt. and Mrs. Hunter McGuire and children left Wednesday for Baguio, where they will vacation for a month.

Capt. and Mrs. Eugene M. Foster and daughter, Patsy, and Capt. and Mrs. Roy Hagerty have returned from Baguio,

where they have been vacationing.

Lt. and Mrs. Russell Bates and children, of Corregidor, are the house guests of Capt. and Mrs. E. K. White. Lt. and Mrs. Bates will leave Friday on the Fulda for a two months' trip through China and Japan, where they will take the June transport for the States.

Lt. and Mrs. Reginald Dean and small son returned Friday evening from Baguio, where they have been vacationing for the past month.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. C. A. Clark entertained at dinner on Friday evening before the dance at the Officers' Club. Their guests included Col. and Mrs. Edgar A. Myer, Miss Betty Myer, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Corbit S. Homann, Mr. Corbit S. Hoffman, Jr., Col. and Mrs. Theodore Hacker, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Elvind Hunt, and Capt. James J. Kelly.

Mrs. James J. Kelly and small daughter, Patricia Mildred, returned to their home at McKinley from Sternberg General Hospital on Monday.

Mrs. Harry O. Tunis entertained at bridge at her quarters on Thursday morning, honoring some of the new people on the post. Her guests included Mrs. Verne C. Hill, Mrs. A. J. Wehr, Mrs. Arthur Brown, Mrs. George P. Lynch, Mrs. H. J. Lambert, Mrs. Wallace Honnold, Miss Lola Lennon, Miss Margaret Tunis.

Lt. and Mrs. J. W. Gaddis entertained at dinner on Friday evening before the hop for Capt. and Mrs. Lowell Rooks and Lt. and Mrs. S. B. Elkins.

Capt. David L. Hooper has received orders assigning him to New York City for duty after completing foreign service. Capt. Hooper will be assistant district engineer for the second and third New York Engineer Districts and Porto Rican District. Capt. and Mrs. Hooper will sail on the October transport.

Camp Stotsenburg

ONE of the most enjoyable dances of the season was given at the Stotsenburg Officers' Club on Saturday evening. The club was beautifully decorated in palms and ferns, and music was furnished by the post orchestra.

Capt. and Mrs. Marion L. Young entertained with a delightful dinner before the hop at the officers' club on Saturday evening. Supper was served on the lawn, which was beautifully decorated with lanterns and palms. Capt. and Mrs. Young's guests included Gen. and Mrs. Lucius R. Holbrook, Miss Jones, Roy Holbrook, Maj. and Mrs. John O. Lackey, Capt. and Mrs. Walter L. Kluss, Capt. and Mrs. Clifford B. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. J. L. McIlhenny, Lt. and Mrs. John H. Hinds, Lt. and Mrs. William P. Blair, Lt. and Mrs. Charles K. McAllister, Mrs. Thomas E. Lewis, Mrs. John L. Chamberlain, Jr., Lt. and Mrs. Bernard A. Tormay, Lt. Mark P. Potter, Lt. and Mrs. Ernest V. Holmes, Miss Holmes, Lt. and Mrs. Mason H. Lucas, Lt. and Mrs. Frank C. Holbrook, Lt. and Mrs. Richard J. Handy, Lt. David M. Trabu and Lt. Church M. Matthews.

Lt. and Mrs. William N. Gilmore were charming dinner hosts on Saturday evening before the dance at the officers' club. Their guests included Maj. and Mrs. Joseph M. Tully, Capt. and Mrs. James M. Adamson, Jr., Mrs. James A. Whelan, Jr., Lt. Basil G. Thayer, Lt. Paul G. Kendall and Lt. Arthur N. Willis.

Capt. David McG. Speed and Lt. Joseph P. Donovin returned to the post on Saturday from a trip through the Bontoc and a visit to Baguio.

Cavite

COMDR. AND MRS. HENRY E. JENKINS entertained with a charmingly arranged bridge and dinner on Wednesday evening. The high score prizes went to Mrs. Granville L. Augen and Lt. Comdr. Thomas C. Anderson. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Granville L. Augen, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Anderson, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. T. P. Wynkoop, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. H. R. McCleery, Lt. and Mrs. Emmet J. Brady, Lt. and Mrs. Albin Cechia, Mrs. D. P. Platt, Lt. and Mrs. J. Q. Owsley and Lt. G. H. Rice.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Taber entertained at dinner at their quarters at Canacao on Saturday evening, April 27. The guests were Comdr. and Mrs. Henry E. Taylor, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. H. R. McCleery, and Mrs. George Scratchley, Mrs. Ferguson Bryan and Lt. G. H. Rice.

Capt. and Mrs. Julius Furur and their guest, Miss Gertrude Herron, have gone to the southern islands, Burma and Rangoon, India.

PUGET SOUND NAVY YARD, WASH.
June 5, 1929

THE departure on June 2nd of Capt. A. F. Huntington, S. C., U. S. N., and Mrs. Huntington for Hampton Roads, Va., where Capt. Huntington has been ordered for his new assignment, has been the occasion for many smart affairs and has resulted in a period of unsurpassed gayety for the Spring season.

On May 2 at their quarters in the Navy Yard, Maj. Julian P. Willcox, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Willcox entertained in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Huntington with an informal dinner.

Complimenting Capt. and Mrs. Huntington, Lt. Comdr. Edwin M. Hacker, S. C., and Mrs. Hacker were hosts at a beautifully appointed dinner on May 21, at which covers were laid for twenty guests.

In their honor also was the large bridge dinner which Capt. James F. Kutz, S. C.,

U. S. N., and Mrs. Kutz gave at the Officers' Mess in the Navy Yard on May 24.

Another affair which complimented Capt. and Mrs. Huntington was the bridge dinner given by Comdr. Sherman S. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy at their quarters in the Navy Yard on May 25, at which there were six tables in play.

At their quarters at the Torpedo Station at Keyport, on May 22, Comdr. Thomas E. Van Metre and Mrs. Metre entertained with a bridge dinner in their honor.

For the pleasure of Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Henry J. Zeigemeier gave a golf breakfast at the Commandant's quarters in the Navy Yard on May 23. Following the breakfast, at which covers were laid for twenty-four, the guests enjoyed a golf game on the Navy Yard course.

Complimenting Mrs. Huntington also was the large and smartly appointed bridge luncheon given on May 22 at the Officers' Mess in the Navy Yard by Mrs. Frederick E. Haebler. The rooms were decorated with sprays of dogwood and lilacs while the table was beautiful with its bowls of pastel tinted sweet-peas, stock and yellow roses.

On May 28th, at their home in Bremerton, Mrs. Harriett W. Brown, Mrs. V. L. Cottman and Mrs. Emil Theiss entertained for their brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Huntington, with a beautifully appointed bridge dinner at which covers for thirty-two were laid.

And on May 29 Lt. Comdr. Oscar W. Leidel, S. C., and Mrs. Leidel gave a small dinner for them.

Varying from the usual form of entertainment was the affair given jointly on May 30 at the Officers' Mess in the Navy Yard in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Huntington by Capt. Ernest R. Gayler, C. E. S., U. S. N., and Mrs. Gayler, and Col. Richard S. Hooker, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Hooker. There were fifty invitations extended and those interested in golf spent the afternoon playing in a Scotch foursome tournament and were joined later by the non-golfers for dinner which was served on the terrace and in the clubhouse. The evening was spent in dancing and playing bridge.

Capt. Samuel M. Robinson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Robinson were hosts on May 31 at their quarters in the Navy Yard at a bridge dinner given in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. Huntington.

Mrs. Huntington was the inspiration for a beautifully appointed luncheon given May 23 at the Officers' Mess in the Navy Yard by Mrs. Charles M. James, at which covers were laid for thirty-four. A musical program given by Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. Samuel M. Robinson and Mrs. W. Dale Quarton afforded the entertainment for the afternoon.

Another luncheon which honored Mrs. Huntington was given May 29 at the Officers' Mess in the Navy Yard by Mrs. James E. Brennen. There were thirty-seven guests and an afternoon of bridge was enjoyed.

On May 26 a large group of delegates attending the convention of Professional and Business Women's Clubs being held in Seattle came to Bremerton to visit the Navy Yard. Mrs. Henry J. Zeigemeier, who is an honorary member of the local club, served tea to the visitors on the lawn of the Commandant's quarters in the Navy Yard.

Capt. Richard H. Johnston, S. C., U. S. N., accompanied by Mrs. Johnston and their two sons, Howard and John, left on May 25 for a month's trip through Alaska.

Miss Anne Gayler, daughter of Capt. Ernest R. Gayler, C. E. S., U. S. N., and Mrs. Gayler, who has been visiting in California since April 1, has returned to her home in the Navy Yard.

NOTES FROM HAWAII
May 26, 1929.
Honolulu

MAJ. GEN. AND MRS. FOX CONNER were the honored guests of Capt. and Mrs. Mortimer Addoms when they entertained with dinner and dancing at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, Saturday evening, May 18. The affair was an aloha to Gen. and Mrs. Conner who are sailing next month to spend a leave on the mainland. Gardenias and spring flowers in shades of pink and gold created the centerpiece at the long table where gardenia corsages and boutonnieres marked places for the 30 guests.

Capt. and Mrs. Addoms asked to bid aloha to the Connors, Col. and Mrs. Thomas Bratton, Col. and Mrs. Will Point, Col. and Mrs. Louis Chappelaens, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Henry Gibbons, Maj. and Mrs. Douglas Cordiner, Capt. and Mrs. Herbert Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Haydel, Mr. and Mrs. George Crackel, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hoffman, Mrs. Gillean Harrison, Mrs. Minette Boyce, Miss Stella McGinnis, Miss Embree, Col. Robert Abernethy, Capt. Griffin Lyman Munson and Lt. Trimble Brown.

Col. and Mrs. George McKeevey were hosts at a smart dinner at the Waialae Golf Club, Friday evening, May 17, when they entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Robert Hanney, Jr., who will sail May 31 for a trip around the world before going to their new station in Washington, D. C. The aloha motif was carried out in the decorations at the table where cov-

(Please turn to Page 831)

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Fechet Views Air Corps

(Continued from Page 811)

siding in isolated communities have been transported to hospitals, thus making possible the rendition of prompt medical treatment. Small settlements in isolated sections of the country, with communications thereto temporarily cut off through the forces of nature, have been afforded relief through the prompt arrival of Army airplanes.

These various non-military activities of the Air Corps during the brief period of its existence have had no little to do with creating the popular sentiment towards aviation which now exists in this country. As a result of this public sentiment, American aviation is today in a situation of unprecedented prosperity.

With civil aviation fairly "on its wings," the ever-important military phases of aeronautics can be exploited to the full. In maneuvers such as the recent one in the 5th Corps Area, and in joint maneuvers with the other arms and services, the Air Corps, while incidentally making developments of benefit to all aeronautical agencies, may now bring out the war-time possibilities of aircraft and accustom its personnel to aerial war conditions in a manner and to a degree never possible before.

Graduate 103 at Kelly

Kelly Field (Special)—The current graduating class of the Advanced Flying School consists of six officers, 96 flying cadets and one noncommissioned officer. Sixty-five of the students have made application for commission in the Regular Army. Of these, 33 are college graduates and will not be required to take a mental examination. Of the remaining 32 applicants, 27 have college credits of two years or more and, therefore, will be required to take a mental examination in only one subject.

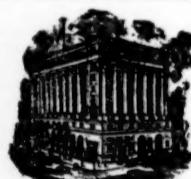
Recent instructions of the War Department permit flying cadets to take an examination for entrance into the Regular Army while they are still on Flying Cadet status, provided the examination takes place within 30 days after graduation. Their appointment is contingent upon the successful completion of the course at the Advanced Flying School.

The present class will graduate on June 22. Examinations for the Regular Army will be held at Kelly Field on June 24. Dates have been set also for the examination of the classes graduating in October, 1929, and in February, 1930. These examinations for the Regular Army are scheduled to take place while the cadets are still at Kelly Field and within a few days of graduation. It is believed that the examinations scheduled in this manner will result in a much larger number of cadets taking the examination, particularly since college graduates who are also graduates of the Air Corps Advanced Flying School are exempt from the entire mental examination.

Seventy-two flying cadets of the present class have requested active duty for one year with tactical units of the Air Corps.

Night Signals for Tanks

EXPERIMENTS of the Tank Board at Ft. George G. Meade have resulted in a set of flashlight signals for guiding tanks in darkness. The TL-95 flashlight, being an article of issue to tank troops and simple in construction and operation, has been adopted for this purpose.



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Navy Bill Report

(Continued from Page 811)

a year for three years only, and a substantial saving will accrue thereafter.

The results accomplished by the bill are:

(a) Increased regularity of periods spent by each officer in each of the higher grades, affording proper opportunity for acquiring the experience necessary for advanced rank, and thereby increasing the efficiency of the officer personnel.

(b) Readjustment of the percentage distribution of the total number of officers in the Navy among the several grades, decreasing slightly the number of lieutenants and correspondingly increasing slightly the number of commanders, lieutenant commanders, lieutenants (junior grade), and ensigns. This is in order to adjust the grades to the changed characteristics of the present-day Navy, which is composed of a proportionately large number of small vessels than that of 1916 when the existing percentage distribution of officers in the several grades was established. No increase whatsoever is made in the total number of officers allowed the Navy by existing law.

(c) Assurance to all officers who pass regularly through the lower grades that they will be afforded opportunity for selection before becoming subject to retirement because of any possible stagnation of promotion.

(d) Protection of the interests of the large group of war-time officers who were in 1920 amalgamated with the regular Navy.

(e) Protection of the older officers of a class or group against retirement before receiving an opportunity for selection.

(f) Increased regularity of the number of selections for promotion to each grade annually, without increasing, however, the actual number of promotions, which remains subject to the occurrence of actual vacancies in grades above.

(g) Insurance against excessive numbers of forced retirements in any one year. These last two combined remove to a large degree the present adverse conditions affecting officers in congested groups, or "humps," in the Navy list, and give such officers more equality of opportunity with their fellow officers not within the "humps."

Effect of Bill

The effect of the various sections of the bill is:

Section 1 makes minor changes in the distribution, by percentages, of the line officers of the Navy in the several grades, as follows: Rear admirals and captains, no change; commanders, increase from 7 per cent of the total to 8 per cent; lieutenant commanders, increase from 14 to 15 per cent; lieutenants, decrease from 32½ to 32 per cent; lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns together, increase from 41½ to 42 per cent. (One per cent of the number of officers at present authorized is 55.)

Section 2 provides for a minimum annual number of selections for promotion by the selection board already established by the act of 1916 and unchanged by this bill, thus permitting an even annual flow of promotion and avoiding the inequities of a large number of selections one year and a small the next.

Section 3 continues the present temporary law of ineligibility for promotion if not selected therefor, after certain periods of service prescribed for each grade of officer, thus captains at 35 years of service, commanders at 28, lieutenant commanders at 21. This is not a new principle, since ineligibility and consequent retirement on reaching a certain age in each grade was provided by the basic law of 1916, which introduced promotion by selection and retirement if not selected, and this service-in-grade substitution for age in grade is only to insure all members of the Naval Academy class the same opportunity, since under the old law the older members might reach the retirement age before reaching the top of the grade and being selected. The provisions of this section equalize the retirement status of all officers by referring their service to a common origin of June 30 of the year in which their Naval Academy class would have completed a 4-year course, or, if they are not Naval Academy graduates, to that date for the next class below them on the Navy list.

Section 4 directs the method of promotions to be made from the selections made in accordance with the prior law and with section 2 of the bill.

Merchant Marine Reserve

A TOTAL of 2,313 commissions have been issued in the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve. These are distributed among the different grades as follows: 10 commanders, 422 Lieutenant commanders, 593 lieutenants, 343 lieutenants (jg), and 945 ensigns.

The number of officers who have accepted commissions amounted to 1,774 according to last reports.

The Third Naval District leads with the number of commissions issued. This district has 1,193 while the second largest number 373, belongs to the Twelfth.

Fifty-nine vessels have been warranted to fly the flag of the Merchant Marine Naval Reserve. Two ships are now being considered for commission.

Officers thus selected are placed on a promotion list and remain there without the necessity of reselection until the vacancy occurs to which they fall heir.

Retirement of Ineligibles

Section 5 provides for the retirement of officers who have become ineligible for selection, under section 3, for service in grade, and also of those who, having been selected, fail to pass the required examination for promotion. A further provision is made to allow the retirement, rather than the dropping with one year's pay as under present law, of lieutenants of over 45 years of age or over 20 years' service, who may fail in examination for promotion; this in justice to the older officers taken in as a result of the war.

Section 6 continues the existing law as to the pay of officers who are retired under the bill at the rate of 2½ per cent times years of service, of the base pay at time of retirement.

Section 7 prevents too great a number of retirements in any one year by prescribing a maximum number in any grade, expressed as a ratio to fit any expansion or contraction of the Navy list, and permitting those over this maximum number to be retained for another year on the active list and to have another chance at selection. A proviso to this section allows a temporary excess of graduates, in early June, to be commissioned to anticipate the vacancies occurring, through the system of forced retirements, on June 30, thereby insuring against the Navy dropping below full strength on that date and remaining depleted till the following class graduates in the next June.

Section 8 excludes additional numbers from computations as to numbers in rank, promotions, retirements, and so forth, and states the usual rule as to fractions.

Section 9 repeals specifically the so-called age-in-grade provision of the earlier law, now substituted by the service-in-grade rule of section 3 of this bill.

Section 10 amends section 30 of the act of March 4, 1925, providing for the retirement of officers specially commended for conduct in combat with the enemy. This section was based on the "age-in-grade" feature as above, now repealed by section 9. A new clause is added to conform to the provisions of this bill, i. e., the change from age-in-grade to commissioned service.

Section 11 is the general repeal of all acts and parts of acts that conflict with this bill.

Seen As Improvement

The committee is of the opinion that this bill will accomplish a material improvement in the promotion system of the Navy, leading directly to increased efficiency because of the assurance of permanency of career and equal treatment accorded to all officers, subject, of course, to the normal competition with their contemporaries.

The bill meets with the approval of the Navy Department, as shown by the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, dated April 30, 1919, as follows:

Department of the Navy
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, April 30, 1919.

The Chairman, Committee on Naval Affairs,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Chairman: Replying further to the committee's communication of April 4, 1929, transmitting a copy of the bill (S. 550) to regulate the distribution and promotion of commissioned officers of the line of the Navy, and for other purposes, I have the honor to advise you as follows:

The bill S. 550 is identical in language. (Please turn to Page 832)

Financial Digest

By a Market Expert

THE history and the workings of the cooperative movement in investment, is the subject of a Fortnightly Review, issued by G. M.-P. Murphy and Co., recently:

Pooling of resources by many investors for combined employment thereof under the guidance of financially experienced management has been one of the outstanding financial developments of recent years. Evidences of this movement are to be found not only in the organization of companies of the somewhat varied types commonly referred to as investment trusts but also in the eagerness with which holders of bank shares have supplied capital for affiliated security corporations. The numerous new insurance shares, moreover, have doubtless found their buyers largely because of the appeal of the investment trust features of the insurance business pointed out, among other places, in these Reviews a couple of years ago.

WE NOW HAVE OVER 10,000 ACTIVE MEMBERS

As there are some 23,000 Officers and others of relative status in the Services who are entitled to our protection, it appears that nearly 30,000 either:

- (1) Insure with civilian companies at double cost for half the advantages of protection and satisfaction which our services furnish.
- (2) Do not know or fail to realize the benefits of membership in this Association.
- (3) Do not carry any insurance, or
- (4) Do not own cars.

The above is written for the information and guidance of the first three classes primarily, although the fourth is also invited to take notice and diary the facts herein stated for reference when they cease to be pedestrians.

Service to the Services

TO Officers, Warrant Officers, Active and Retired, and Nurse Corps of the United States Services: Send us description of your car for premium rates and other valuable information.

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The TRUSTEED SHARES of this corporation when purchased by you in lots as small as five shares make you an actual part owner in such an investment receiving SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDENDS regularly while your investment grows with the growth of the 100 industries of the investment.

Let us explain in detail.

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Posts and Stations

(Continued from Page 829)

ers were laid for 12. Cards marked places for the honorees, Maj. and Mrs. Harold Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Lovell, Mrs. Opal Pickering, Miss Marjorie Van Cleave, Maj. Reeves and George Meyers.

Pearl Harbor

LT. AND MRS. MERRAL KIRKPATRICK were hosts at a Japanese dinner in their home in Honolulu Saturday evening, May 18. Lt. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick had as their guests on this occasion Capt. and Mrs. Amon Bronson, Lt. and Capt. Elmer Hill, Lt. and Mrs. Stockard Hickey, Lt. and Mrs. C. F. M. Spotswood Quinby, Mr. and Mrs. Slate Miller, Mr. and Mrs. William Gulick, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis LeBaron, Miss Mary Douglas Bronson, Dr. Albert Molynex, Capt. Jack Quinby and Dr. J. Halford.

Mrs. Jesse B. Gay was a hostess of last week when she entertained with luncheon at the Pleasanton Hotel honoring Mrs. Minnie Keim. Asked to meet the honor guest were Mmes. Collins Macrae, A. O. Kirkland, Amon Bronson, Dudley Carpenter, L. H. Hayes, Archibald Sinclair, I. S. K. Reeves, George Stackhouse, John Owen, David Lyon, Ruskin Laham and Dr. Marie Faus.

Schofield Barracks

COL. AND MRS. FREDERICK R. FUNIAK entertained at dinner in their quarters Tuesday evening, May 14, when they had as their guests Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Fox Conner, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Paul Wolfe, Col. and Mrs. John Pruyin, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Paul Potter, Mrs. Agnes Goldthwaite and Maj. Lawrence O'Toole.

Col. and Mrs. Allie William's quarters were the scene of a delightful dinner on the evening of May 17, when they entertained preceding the Horse Show ball at the Infantry Club. Col. and Mrs. William had as their guests Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Barnhard, Col. and Mrs. Harry Gore Bishop, Lt. Col. and Mrs. John Pruyin, Mrs. Agnes Goldthwaite and Col. Ernest D. Scott.

Those making up a week-end house party at Halemanu May 11-12, were Capt. and Mrs. Edward Fay, Capt. and Mrs. Onslow Rolfe, Capt. and Mrs. George Armstrong, Capt. and Mrs. Claude Adams, Lt. and Mrs. Thomas Davies, Mrs. Grace Beale, Mrs. Nellie Smith, Miss Madeline Bailey, Miss Julia Hutton, Miss Helen Toore, Miss Sandy Knudson, Miss Dorothy Bading, Capt. Carlisle Wilson, Truman Martin, Charles Craig, Peter Le Toney, Lt. Lester Hastings, Lt. Arthur Hadsell and Mr. William Lanquist.

FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

June 6, 1929.

THREE officers and ladies of the post entertained at a reception and tea at the Officers' Club on Monday, May 20, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Parsons.

On May 17, the Officers' Club was the scene of a delightful luncheon given by Mrs. A. S. Rice to announce the engagement of her niece, Miss Elizabeth Shuflebarger to Lt. C. R. Landen, U. S. A. Twenty-four guests were present.

The officers and ladies of Fort Meade were hosts on May 24 at a dance given in honor of Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. A. Brockman.

Capt. and Mrs. F. C. Harding and Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Fall entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Brockman preceding this dance.

Lt. and Mrs. R. R. London gave a charming hop supper on May 24 before the hop, covers were laid for ten guests.

Mmes. J. A. Murphy, A. S. Rice, and G. W. Skinner entertained at a bridge tea on Wednesday, May 22, at the Officers' Club.

Col. and Mrs. J. A. Brockman entertained at bridge, May 29, in honor of Maj. and Mrs. H. H. K. Sheridan.

Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Skinner entertained with a bridge supper on June 3.

On June 7, the night of the Graduation Hop, Maj. and Mrs. R. E. Shackleford are entertaining at a hop supper for Col. and Mrs. Brockman.

NORFOLK, VA.

June 7, 1929.

LT. COMDR. AND MRS. HENRY ERWIN PARSONS entertained June 5 at the Lyceum in the Naval Base at a bridge party and tea dance. There were ten tables of auction with prizes for the high score at each table. Music was furnished by the Naval Base Orchestra. The guests who included Rear Adm. and Mrs. Guy Burrage, numbered sixty.

The children of the Naval Base school and Miss Sharp's dancing class held their May Festival on the afternoon of May 31 on the lawn of the school under the direction of Mrs. R. M. Peck, teacher. Following the singing and dancing, little Miss Carroll Anderson, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Leslie B. Anderson and Albert Hutson, Jr., son of Lt. and Mrs. Albert Hutson were crowned king and queen.

Members of the Naval Base Golf Club entertained May 31 at the Lyceum in the Base at an informal at home. Mrs. Guy H. Burrage poured coffee and Mrs. H. E. Lackey poured tea. Adm. Burrage presented the trophies for the golf tournaments which were played the pre-

Test A. A. Fire Adapters

THE T3-E1 and the T4-E1 machine gun adapters for antiaircraft fire have stood out in the tests of the 29th Infantry, and a final comparative test of these two and any other types submitted will be made.

The T3-E1, without interfering with the ground efficiency of the gun, allowed it to be shifted from ground-fire position in five seconds.

vious week. The guests numbered 75. Comdr. and Mrs. Philip Seymour entertained June 1 at their quarters in the Naval Base. They had as their guests Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Lackey and their guest, Miss Julia Barton, of Baltimore, Comdr. and Mrs. C. W. Maudlin, Comdr. and Mrs. Leslie B. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Newell Hargrave, Mrs. McClure, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. H. T. Bartlett, Miss Martha Poole, Capt. H. W. Osteehan, Comdr. R. P. McClews and Lt. Robbins.

Maj. and Mrs. Augustus Norton entertained June 4 at their home on Graydon Avenue at a dinner followed by bridge. Covers were laid for 12 guests composed of the officers of Fort Monroe and their wives.

Comdr. and Mrs. G. C. Barnes entertained June 1 at afternoon tea at their home in Massachusetts Avenue, Colonial Place, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. O. A. Dowling who will leave shortly for Iona Islands where Capt. Dowling has been ordered for duty.

Mrs. Leslie B. Anderson entertained on the afternoon of May 30, at the Lyceum in the Naval Base, at a bridge party given in honor of her guest, Miss Martha Poole, of Washington. Cards were played at three tables.

Comdr. and Mrs. Philip Seymour entertained on the evening of May 31 at their quarters in the Base at a dinner party. Their guests numbered 18.

Mrs. Edward B. Gibson entertained June 3 at a luncheon given at the Chamberlain-Vanderbilt Hotel, Old Point, in honor of Mrs. Walter Crosley and her guest Mrs. Edmund Ball, of Muncie, Ind. Covers were laid for eight and Mrs. Gibson's other guests included Mrs. Guy H. Burrage, Mrs. George A. Nugent, Mrs. W. N. Jeffers, Mrs. D. N. McRitchie and Mrs. D. D. Dupre.

Capt. and Mrs. H. P. Perrill left June 1 for Baltimore to attend the graduation of their daughter, Miss Martha Perrill at Goucher College. Mrs. Perrill will remain several days in Washington visiting friends.

Miss Jane Patrick returned June 4 to her home in the Naval Base after graduating from Goucher College and will spend the summer with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Bower Patrick.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Andrew Long, of Washington, arrived June 1 to spend the week-end as guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Julius James at their home in the Naval Base.

Comdr. and Mrs. Max DeMott and Miss Mary Claire DeMott left June 1 to spend a few days with friends in Washington.

Lts. W. O. Brice, G. H. Towne, D. Boyden, W. R. Hughes, T. J. McQuade and T. C. Harmon arrived June 2 from Quantico by airplane to spend two weeks at the Naval Base.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Julian Timberlake, Jr., and little son who have been residing in Annapolis arrived in Norfolk May 29 to spend a few days with Mrs. Timberlake's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Jordan at Virginia Beach before leaving for Newport, R. I., where Lt. Comdr. Timberlake has been assigned duty.

Mrs. Freeland A. Daubin who since leaving Dahlgren, Va., has been spending several weeks with her mother, Mrs. James E. Scott, on Brandon Avenue, left May 31 with her four children for Long Beach, Calif., to join Comdr. Daubin who has recently been assigned to duty on the West Coast.

Mrs. Micajah Boland who has been spending two weeks at the Nansemond Hotel, Ocean View, left May 31 for Richmond, Va. to meet her mother, Mrs. Cecil Sherman Baker and her brother, Cecil Sherman Baker, Jr., who arrived May 31 on the U. S. S. Harding from France where they have been spending several months.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y.

June 8, 1929.

ANUAL event of June that draws a large attendance from New York and its suburbs is the gala military tournament and garden party at Governors Island which is given to aid the Army Relief Society. The fete this year will be held on the afternoons and evenings of June 14 and 15. The plans now nearing completion prophecy a more lavish entertainment than has yet been arranged.

It is the custom of the wives of the officers stationed on the Island or in the city to arrange many special attractions, while military parades and exhibitions are presented, under the direction of the officers themselves. The proceeds of both days aid the work of the Relief Society among needy dependents of army men.

A large space will be given over to the carnival and midway. These diversions will be situated in a "Street of Bagdad," a reproduction of a thoroughfare of the romantic East, which is being built under the direction of Mrs. Harry V. Snead. She will be known for the event as Gulnare el Nahdir and will wear a bridal jacket once worn by the daughter of a famous sultana.

Mrs. Snead's assistants in the many booths along the "Street of Bagdad" will wear bizarre costumes purchased in Cairo and Jerusalem. The various booths and stalls will offer for sale many varieties of refreshments as well as fortune tellers and side shows. Some of those assisting Mrs. Snead in the management of the booths are Mrs. James P. Robinson, Mrs. Halsey E. Yates, Mrs. Alfred A. Starbird, Mrs. John A. Pierce, Mrs. Albert E. Truby, Mrs. Charles W. Exton, Mrs. Truman O. Murphy, Mrs. William Noble and Mrs. James Regan.

The main event of the fete will have an appeal for the entire Second Corps

Marine Corps Bill Report

(Continued from page 811)

however, the most serious feature of the personnel situation in the Marine Corps. It is the stagnation in promotion itself which is the great menace to its future welfare.

In the period between the close of the war with Spain and the end of the World War a flow of promotion has been effected in all branches of the service by a gradual increase in the numerical strength of each branch. No further increases in the near future are now anticipated, and promotion, under a seniority system, has become entirely dependent upon what may be termed "normal attrition," i.e., deaths, resignations, retirements for age, dismissals, etc.

The resultant rate of promotion is so slow that a serious condition of stagnation arises almost at once. Both the Army and the Marine Corps are facing the problem created by such a condition. The Navy has avoided the condition by having already adopted a system of promotion by selection, with increased attrition through the elimination of officers not promoted.

Continuing under the present system with its slow rate of promotion, within the next 20 years nearly all officers in the Marine Corps of the rank of captain and all of those of higher rank will be over 50 years of age.

Many of these will never reach higher rank than that of major. They will be old men who have spent their entire careers in subordinate positions. The Marine Corps will be officered by old men, yet with the paradoxical result that many officers will spend such a short time in the higher grades that they will have but little training and experience in the duties of those grades.

Company Duties Arduous.

The service now being performed in Nicaragua and which has previously been performed in Haiti and other countries requires vigorous, active, young company officers. The company officer must not only march with his men and suffer the same hardships that they do, but he also has immediate personal charge of their military operations.

Only young men can successfully perform these duties. Furthermore, in order to perform successfully the duties of the higher grades, it is necessary that officers should reach those grades after a suitable length of service. If they remain too long in the lower grades, they lose their interest and their initiative suffers. Too long a period in the lower grades is just as injurious to the efficiency of the senior officers as too short a period.

In addition, there is necessarily a very marked difference in the qualifications and performance of duties of different officers, yet under the system of promotion by seniority there is no reward in the way of advancement for the most efficient. They suffer as much stagnation as the least efficient. No opportunity is given to the exceptionally capable officer that is not given to the mediocre officer. There is no inducement offered, other than a sense of duty to encourage officers to make themselves efficient. The tendency of such a system is to produce mediocrity.

The solution offered is a system which will provide more rapid advancement of the most efficient officers and separation from the active list of the least efficient.

The existing system of promotion of officers in the Marine Corps except to the ranks of brigadier general and major general, is by seniority, subject only to the usual examination. For promotion to brigadier general and for appointment of heads of the three staff departments of the corps, there is now in effect, under the provisions of the act of March 4, 1925, a system of selection for promotion and of transfer to the retired list, upon reaching the age of 56 years, of those colonels whose names are not borne on either the current eligible lists for promotion to brigadier general of the line or on one of the eligible lists for heads of the staff departments.

Selection to Include Lt. Cols.

The system now applying to colonels, while in the main satisfactory, needs improvement, particularly the repeal of the provision for retirement for age. These improvements are embodied in this bill together with a correction of the defects of the seniority system by extending the system of selection down

area, as it centres around an event in the career of its commanding officer, Major Gen. Hanson E. Ely. This will be a re-enactment of the Battle of Cantigny of the late war, for which General Ely was decorated with the French Legion of Honor. He was then the Colonel commanding the Twenty-eighth Infantry. Other features of the military display will include rough riding, evening parades, drill exhibitions and aviation feats. The program of activities on both days will begin shortly after noon and continue well into the night.

to include promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel and the system of retirement of those not selected for promotion to include officers in the rank of major. The extension of the system of selection and retirement will make subject to such system officers in the ranks equivalent to those now subject by law to such system in the line of the Navy. The bill applies to the Marine Corps, in so far as meets the needs and special conditions existing in that corps, the system now in effect in the Navy, as improved by the provisions of the bill S. 550 favorably reported on by this committee.

The provision in this bill fixing the pay of officers retired with less than 30 years' service at 2½ per cent of their pay on the active list for each year of service is not a new principle but one now in effect through existing laws applying to the Navy and Marine Corps.

The bill represents the result of several years of study on the part of the commandant and of other officers of the corps, as well as two years' work by a board composed of officers of various ranks, branches, and methods of entry into the Marine Corps. It has been passed upon by the Bureau of the Budget and reported as not in conflict with the President's financial program. The bill would cause at the most an increased cost of but \$121,759 over the present system for the first year of its operation, and a progressively smaller increase each successive year, eventually resulting in a substantial annual saving over the cost of the present system.

The results which would be accomplished by the bill are:

(a) Regularity in the periods spent by each officer in each of the higher ranks, as well as a better adjustment of the periods in each of the lower ranks, affording proper opportunity for acquiring the experience necessary for advanced rank without unduly prolonging service in any rank, and thereby increasing the efficiency of the officer personnel.

(b) Readjustment of the percentage distribution of the total number of officers in the Marine Corps, without changing that total number, among the several ranks. This redistribution would decrease slightly the number of captains, and, to a greater extent, the number of lieutenants, while increasing by one or two, depending on the commissioned strength of the corps, the number of general officers and slightly the number of colonels and majors, as well as substantially increasing the number of lieutenant colonels. This is in order to adjust the ranks to the changed characteristics of the present-day Marine Corps, which require a larger proportion of officers in the higher ranks. This allows for rank commensurate with the necessary duty assignments of officers in accordance with modern military practice, particularly as resulting from the experience obtained in the World War. The present distribution in the various ranks dates from 1916. The bill will make no increase in the total number of officers allowed the Marine Corps under existing law.

(c) Assurance to all officers who pass regularly through the lower grades that they will be afforded opportunity for selection before becoming subject to retirement because of any possible stagnation of promotion.

(d) Protection of the interests of the large group of war-time officers who were, in 1920, amalgamated with the regular Marine Corps.

(e) Transfer of the present permanent staff officers of the Marine Corps to the line of the corps. This makes immediately effective the law passed on August 29, 1916, providing for the ultimate amalgamating of line and staff officers.

Comparison of Distribution.

Section 1 fixes and establishes the method by which the percentages in each rank will be determined, which percentages are the same as proposed for the Navy in the bill S. 550 favorably reported on by this committee.

Comparison of distribution in ranks of officers under present law and under proposed law.

Rank	Number in Rank	Percentage in Rank
Maj. gen. (line)	3	0.88 1.0
Brig. gen. (line)	6	5
Brig. gen. (staff)	3	3 3.2 4.0
Col.	33	41 4.3 8.0
Lt. col.	44	82 4.3 8.0
Maj.	124	153 12.2 15.0
Capt.	329	306 323.3 30.0
1st & 2d lts.	478	425 46.9 42.0
Total	1,020	1,020

The major general commandant is included in the major generals.

The number of colonels is exclusive

(Please turn to Back Page)

Marine Corps Report

(Continued from Preceding Page)
of 2 colonels now holding that rank as extra numbers.

Computation based on strength of 1,020, which is the average commissioned strength.

This section also provides and continues in effect the provisions of present law with regard to rank of the heads of the three staff departments of the Marine Corps, except that one head of staff department is allowed the rank, pay, and allowances of a major general instead of a brigadier general as now provided by law. This section also facilitates the final effect of the act of August 29, 1916, which act disposes of the permanent staff of the Marine Corps, and provides that staff officers transferred to the line shall count all service for pay purposes now counted by them.

Section 2 changes the system by which promotions are made in certain ranks. Major generals of the line are promoted by seniority from the rank of brigadier general of the line; promotions to the rank of brigadier general of the line, colonel, and lieutenant colonel, are made from officers in the next lower rank who have been placed on the promotion list by a board of general officers; second lieutenants are promoted to first lieutenants upon the completion of three years' service in the rank of second lieutenant. This section also changes present law with regard to the probationary period of second lieutenants, other than graduates of the Naval Academy, from two years to three years. This section also adds the requirement that an officer to be promoted must be physically fitted to perform all his duties in the field as well as at sea, as now provided by law; field duty for marine officers is held to be more strenuous and exacting than the sea duty of such officers.

Board to Prepare List.

Section 3 authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to convene a board of general officers to prepare a promotion list as required by section 2, the board being also required to prepare eligible lists for appointments as heads of staff departments. The number of officers in each rank that may be considered by this board is fixed; also the minimum number in each rank that must be placed on the promotion list is fixed, and the total number that can be placed on the promotion list is limited. These limits are made in order that a sufficient number will be on the promotion list to fill all vacancies occurring before the next meeting of the board, and also assures that a certain number will be left off the promotion list in order that the retirement feature of the system may operate.

Section 4 provides for the retirement of officers of the ranks of colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major not selected for promotion in the line or for appointment as head of a staff department.

Table of probable promotions and separations in an average year based on present commissioned strength of 1,020:

Promotions.

	Total
Major general	1
Brigadier general	1
Colonel	6
Lieutenant colonel	12
Major	22
Captain	34
First lieutenant	44
Second lieutenant*	54

* New entries.

Separations.

	Total
Gen.	1
Cols.	2
Lt. cols.	2
Majs.	2
Capt.	12
1st Lts.	10
2d Lts.	10
Total	39
	15
	54

Section 5 applies the provisions of the act of March 4, 1925, in determining the pay of officers transferred to the retired list. Under this act, officers retired with less than 30 years' service receive retired pay amounting to 2½ per cent of their last active-duty pay multiplied by the number of years of service before retirement. Officers having 30 years service or more receive not more than 75 per cent of their active-duty pay.

Approval of Department.

Section 7 retains the present provisions of law applying to promotion of captains and first lieutenants under 45 years of age and with less than 20 years' service. Captains and first lieutenants over 45 years of age and with more than 20 years' service will be required upon first failure to pass the required examination for promotion.

The bill meets with the approval of the Navy Department, as shown by the letter of the Secretary of the Navy

Navy Bill Reported

(Continued from Page 830), age with the bill H. R. 14039 (70th Cong.) as reported out by the Senate Naval Committee without amendment after having passed the House of Representatives. (S. Rept. No. 1651, 70th Cong., 2d sess.; H. Rept. No. 1903, 70th Cong., 1st sess.)

Extensive hearings were held upon the bill H. R. 14039 by both the House and Senate Naval Committees during the Seventieth Congress, reports of which may be found in subcommittee of Senate Naval Committee Hearings dated January 15 and 18, 1929, Seventieth Congress, second session, and in House Committee Document No. 25, December 4, 1928, pages 72-76; House Committee Document No. 468, pages 2923-2924, and No. 498, pages, 3211-3304, Seventieth Congress, first session, on the similar bill H. R. 13683. The Navy Department's views were fully expressed at these hearings.

Based on the assumption that the bill S. 551 will be enacted during the special session that was convened on April 15, 1929, the cost for the next three fiscal years will be as follows: For the fiscal year 1930, \$31,000; for the fiscal year 1931, \$31,000; for the fiscal year 1932 and for each fiscal year thereafter, there would be a substantial saving. The saving is due to the authorization, by the second sentence of section 5 of the retirement of lieutenants over 45 years of age or 20 years of service who fail on examination for promotion to lieutenant commander.

The bill H. R. 14039 above mentioned was referred to the Bureau of the Budget on April 5, 1929, in view of the fact that a new administration had come into power since the Bureau of the Budget's former report dated May 10, 1928, that the bill was not in conflict with the financial program of the President. Under date of April 20, 1929, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget advised the Navy Department that the proposed legislation is not in conflict with the financial program of the President.

In view of the foregoing, the Navy Department recommends that the proposed legislation be enacted.

Sincerely yours, C. F. Adams, Secretary of the Navy.

Dated April 30, 1929, as follows:

Navy Department.

Washington, April 30, 1929.
The Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs,

United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Chairman: Replying further to the committee's communication of April 24, 1929, transmitting a copy of the bill (S. 551), to regulate the distribution and promotion of commissioned officers of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes, I have the honor to advise you as follows:

The bill S. 551 is identical in language with the bill H. R. 13683 (70th Cong.) as reported out by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, with amendment, after having passed the House of Representatives (S. Rept. No. 1705, 70th Cong., 2d sess.; H. Rept. No. 1937, 70th Cong., 2d sess.). Extensive hearings were held upon this bill by both the House and Senate Naval Committees during the Seventieth Congress, reports of which may be found in subcommittee of Senate Naval Committee hearing dated January 19, 1929; House Committee Document No. 27, pages 109-199, Seventieth Congress, second session; House Committee Document No. 469, pages 2925-6, No. 470, pages 2927-2952, Seventieth Congress, first session. The Navy Department's views were fully expressed at these hearings.

Based on the assumption that the bill S. 551 will be enacted during the special session that was convened on April 15, 1929, the cost for the next three fiscal years will be as follows: For the fiscal year 1930 \$121,759
For the fiscal year 1931 119,921
For the fiscal year 1932 118,084

This year cost will decrease and finally result in a substantial saving.

The bill H. R. 13683 was referred to the Bureau of the Budget on April 5, 1929, in view of the fact that a new administration had come into power since the Bureau of the Budget's former report, dated May 9, 1928, that the bill was not in conflict with the financial program of the President. Under date of April 20, 1929, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget advised the Navy Department that the proposed legislation is not in conflict with the financial program of the President.

In view of the foregoing, the Navy Department recommends that the proposed legislation be enacted.

Sincerely yours,
C. F. Adams,
Secretary of the Navy.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**SCHOOL DIRECTORY****COMMENCEMENT**

With the approach of the commencement time Service parents are once more confronted with the problem of their children's education. For those who have finished high school it means the selection of a suitable preparatory or finishing school. For those planning to pursue a college course still another problem is presented; and, finally, those young men fortunate enough to have been designated for examination for entrance to West Point and Annapolis a special course of training is necessary.

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